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USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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WORLDWIDE TOPICS

CHANGES IN WORKERS MOVEMENT STRUCTURE, TASKS VIEWED

AU090601 Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 5, May 86 (Signed to Press 22 Apr 86) pp 25-32

[Article by R. Vildanov: "Holiday of Unity and Solidarity of the Working People" passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The glaring contradiction between the slogans proclaimed by the ruling circles of capitalism and the realities of capitalism was revealed with all obviousness 100 years ago when the blood of American workers was shed in the U.S. industrial center of Chicago during the May Day period in 1886. It turned out that what millions of immigrants from the Old World found on the other side of the ocean was not the "promised land" where allegedly "every bootblack could become a millionaire" or even the president, but a position devoid of all rights and merciless exploitation. Driven to despair, Chicago workers organized a 40,000-strong strike and, subsequently, an 80,000-strong demonstration, demanding the introduction of an 8 hour workday. The authorities responded with bullets.

Already at that time, anticipating the "arguments" about "communist plots" and the "insidious hand of Moscow," the bourgeois administration saw the "8-hour madness" as the intrigues of "sinister and violent communism" and as a manifestation of "anti-Americanism." And precisely that administration used the means that have since then firmly become a part of its repressive arsenal: lies and police provocations, strike breaking and mass executions, and "justice" according to the principle of "bullets for the mob, rope for the leaders."

In memory of the actions and sacrifices of the Chicago proletarians, the Congress of the Second International, held in Paris in July 1889, adopted the decision on holding May Day demonstrations of working people in all countries. The Congress assessed the Chicago events and the subsequent progress in the manifestation of proletarian solidarity as the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the development of the workers movement. /May Day was proclaimed as the revolutionary holiday of workers of the entire world, a day of international solidarity and brotherhood of the working people and of combat review of revolutionary forces./

From the First May Day Meetings to Peaks of Solidarity

The decision to simultaneously celebrate May Day in many countries attested to the growth of the proletariat's class awareness, to a new level of its international organization and solidarity, and to the process of joining the organized workers movement with spontaneous movements of the working people.

The May Day events in Chicago demonstrated the increased power of the proletariat's ranks and, at the same time, also its internationalist essence. And it was a completely law-determined development that its first powerful action and its first sacrifices provoked a wave of passionate solidarity on the part of the working people of many countries of the world. Responding to the appeal of the Congress of the Second International, the working people of a large group of European and American countries observed May Day as early as 1890. Welcoming the successes in the process of unifying the European and American proletariats, F. Engels wrote on 1 May 1890: "...the sight of this day will show to the capitalists and landowners of all countries that the proletarians of all countries have now really united. Oh, that Marx were with us now and that he could see this with his own eyes.!" (Footnote 1) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol. 22, p 63)

In 1891 a group of social democrats organized the May Day action in Peterburg and subsequently the organization of May Day meetings became a militant tradition of the Russian proletariat.

Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the May Day celebrations and the movement of proletarian solidarity acquired new qualities. Speaking in the Red Square on 1 May 1919, V.I. Lenin said: "The picture of celebration of the day of proletarians has changed not only in our country. The workers in all countries have embarked on the road of struggle against imperialism." (Footnote 2) (V.I. Lenin: "Complete Collected Works," Vol. 38, p 323) And in fact, in the era of imperialism and socialist revolutions, the class struggle of the working people essentially aimed at attaining socioeconomic goals grew into a political struggle. The resolution of the Congress of the Second International oriented the workers movement to demands for an 8 hour workday and to fulfilling other wishes of the working people for improving their position. In the 20th century the workers class has armed itself with the slogans of struggle against militarism, for peace and political liberties, for the democratization of voting rights, and for solidarity with the working people and peoples of other countries.

Hundreds of thousands of internationalists, workers from various countries, participated in the October Revolution, in routing the internal and external counterrevolution, in the "Hands off Soviet Russia" campaigns, and in organizing various kinds of assistance to its workers. Obtaining technical equipment and materials for the first collective farms, collecting food supplies, and participating as specialists in the USSR's industrial and cultural reconstruction--all this by far is not a complete list of manifestations of solidarity of the foreign proletariat with the first country of victorious socialism in the twenties and thirties.

Millions of working people of all continents participated in the campaigns of solidarity with victims of the white terror and in organizing a collective rebuff to the growing fascist and military threat. Thus, in 1932, 14 million

members of national sections of the International Organization for Aid to Revolutionary Fighters were engaged in collecting funds for aid to the victims of terror. In 1933, 500 million people participated in the international campaign of support for G. Dimitrov and other communists whom the German fascists tried to accuse of setting fire to the Reichstag. Various forms of holding international conferences and solidarity weeks and the organization of international military formations fighting on the side of the Spanish Republicans were used by the movement of solidarity with the Spanish people who waged a national-revolutionary war against the fascist insurgents and Italian and German interventionists.

In the postwar period the solidarity movement has comprised virtually all anti-imperialist and antimonopolist circles of population of the planet. Reality is unmasking the contemporary "subverters" of Marx (both the "right-wing" and the "left-wing" ones) who try to negate or diminish the role of the workers class in the system of social production and in the struggle for social progress. The workers class has grown both qualitatively and quantitatively. Whereas at the beginning of the century it counted 90 million people in its ranks, at the beginning of the eighties this number increased to over 660 million people.

The contemporary stage of the class struggle is also characterized by a greater scale of the strike movement and an intensification of its political acumen. Thus, whereas in the 1974-78 period 260 million people participated in the class conflicts in the capitalist countries, in the 1979-1983 period the number of participants in these conflicts increased to 340 million. In the 1976-1982 period the annual number of participants in economic strikes alone ranged from 17 or 18 million to 20 million people. The number of participants in political actions also increased correspondingly at the same time as the class conflicts in general increased and the crisis phenomena in the capitalist economy were intensified!

The world system of socialism which has asserted itself on three continents and which accounts for one-third of the planet's population and for more than 40 percent of the world's industrial production represents the main achievement of the international workers movement and the core of the movement of anti-imperialist solidarity.

The positions of the vanguard of the workers class have been strengthened. The communist movement acts as the most influential ideological and political force of the contemporary period. Today the worldwide army of communists counts more than 80 million members; the communist parties are active in approximately 100 countries of the world, that is, wherever there is a workers class or one that is only being formed. Qualitatively new forms of international cooperation of communists have found their expression in practice, including bilateral and multilateral meetings and consultations, theoretical conferences, and regional and, whenever necessary, international conferences of communist parties.

The consistent class-oriented course enhances the authority of communist parties despite the fact that imperialism acts more and more insidiously by combining discrimination against and persecution of communists and all those

who disagree with its reactionary domestic and aggressive foreign policies, and a frankly anticommunist propaganda with the support for those elements within the workers movement which act against the class policy and international solidarity and in favor of reconciliation and partnership with bourgeoisie.

Following the end of World War II, the trade union unitarian trends have strengthened. In 1945, under the conditions of an anti-imperialist upsurge, the trade unions of 54 countries formed the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). Despite the continued split in the world trade union movement, the WFTU with more than 200 million members, continues to represent the biggest international trade union organization (all in all, there are 300 million trade union members in the world). The Soviet workers class and its trade unions continues to represent the most active factor of consolidation of the international unity of the working people.

The WFTU and the Soviet trade unions believe that the new peace-loving initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet State create good possibilities for further organizing international cooperation of trade unions in the cause of preventing the arms race and the threat of nuclear war. This year which has been proclaimed as the year of peace by the United Nations the Soviet trade unions will actively participate in the "Trade Unions and Working People for Peace and Work" campaign. Along with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of May Day, the main events of this year will be also such events as the Day of Trade Union Actions for Peace, the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions, and other events.

The workers class and its organizations provide the basis for the worldwide campaign of solidarity with the peoples of Korea and Vietnam, the Arab East and southern Africa, and Afghanistan and Central America in the postwar period when these peoples have become the targets of aggression and provocations by imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, Zionism and racism, and international terrorism. The workers class and its organizations have also invariably acted and continue to act in defense of their class brothers, leaders of the working people in capitalist countries and a number of developing countries who have been subjected to cruel persecution and repression by authorities because of their progressive convictions and their active struggle for the fulfillment of political and economic demands of the masses and for their social, economic, and political liberation.

Thus, /the May Day actions of the working people are only a part of their worldwide struggle for their vital rights and interests and for peace. In the course of a single century they have grown from the actions of a handful of workers aimed at the limited goal of shortening the workday into the mass reviews of combat forces of the working people and into demonstrations of the growth of political maturity of multinational detachments of the proletariat./

New Tasks of Internationalism

The worldwide solidarity movements have been and continue to be based on proletarian internationalism. Expressing the very essence of the workers class and the nature of its liberation mission, /proletarian internationalism

emanates from the community of fundamental interests of the workers class of all countries in the struggle for the socialist transformation of society and against all forms of exploitation and oppression either at the national or international levels. It permeates all aspects of existence and awareness of the workers class, its politics, ideology, and morals, and manifests itself in practice in solidarity actions of workers of various countries and nations./

The proletariat's internationalism is a consequence of the community of conditions of the life, work, and struggle of its various detachments irrespective of any state borders. It is determined by the proletariat's composition, by the specific features of its formation in the era of imperialism, and by the structure of the organized workers movement which has found its highest forms in the world communist movement and in the international trade union organizations. The international nature of capital and the increasingly coordinated policies of the world bourgeoisie require the unity and coordination of actions of the working people. The materialist world outlook and the scientific communism represent the theoretical and ideological basis of internationalism of the revolutionary proletariat.

The exacerbation of international political, economic, and social life and of the political structure of contemporary society--all this creates new reference points for the international solidarity of workers. The further deepening of crisis phenomena and the intensification of contradictions of contemporary capitalism, the development of the processes of capitalist integration, the activities of gigantic transnational corporations, and the massive currents of international migration of workers have a most powerful impact on the position of the workers class and objectively intensify the unifying trends in the workers movement.

For instance, new forms of joint struggle of the working people of various countries are used within the framework of leading transnational corporations, including the formation of international coordination committees of trade unions for the purpose of exchanging information on the situation in various branches of transnational corporations and on the international strategy of their management; simultaneous strikes in several countries at the branches of one or another concern; international days of struggle; and so forth. In the EEC, experience has already been gained in practical solidarity with striking workers in the entire group of countries, in the struggle for collective "European" agreements, and in holding regional meetings of communists on topical socioeconomic problems; the participation of migrant workers in class struggle is widening and so are, in their turn, the actions of the workers movements of the countries with massive immigration against all manifestations of racism, xenophobia, and discrimination in relation to foreign workers, their class brothers.

But at the same time, the advancing development of the solidarity movement by no means excludes problems, difficulties, and contradictions. The dynamism of this movement both enriches and complicates the very substance of proletarian solidarity, of the principles of proletarian internationalism, and of the composition of the movement's participants.

Profound changes in the structure and composition of the workers class and in the dynamics of its numerical strength are taking place under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution. Some traditional detachments are leaving and new ones are appearing on the political scene. The circle of participants in solidarity actions, including the May Day ones, is widening. The working people and peoples of the zone of national liberation movements, non-proletarian strata of population, and participants in antiwar, ecological, and other contemporary democratic organizations and movements are joining the working people of the socialist states and the workers of developed capitalist countries in the struggle under anti-imperialist slogans to solve the fundamental problems of the contemporary period, that is, the problems of averting the threat of a nuclear war, preserving peace, protecting the environment, and other general human and general democratic tasks.

All this intensifies--including in the workers movement itself too--the problems of understanding the proletariat's role, the proletarian internationalism, the nature and future of the solidarity movement, the movement's leadership, the correlation of proletarian, socialist, and general democratic ultimate and immediate goals, and so forth. In this situation the adversaries of scientific communism try to spread the myth about a "crisis" of proletarian internationalism and they are trying to oppose the allegedly "old" and "outlived" internationalism with some kind of a "new internationalism." They claim that, as a result of the broadening of the circle of participants in solidarity movements and of the volume of tasks, including, first and foremost, the global tasks that concern the interests of the entire planet's population, the proletarian internationalism with its "narrow class" orientation is allegedly canceling itself and ceding its place to a broad internationalism of general human content.

However, as is well-known neither the theory of scientific communism nor the experience of class struggle have ever erected any barriers between the workers class and other democratic forces. The CPSU Program lists world socialism, the workers and communist movements, the peoples of liberated countries, and the mass democratic movements as the main motive forces of social development, waging the struggle against imperialism and its policy of aggression and oppression and for democracy and social progress. Proletarian internationalism continues to represent the nucleus of anti-imperialist solidarity.

The question of the nature and content of international solidarity with the peoples and countries which are forced to resist the subversive activities and aggression of imperialism in connection with the events around Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cuba, Angola, and Nicaragua has now become especially resonant. Discussions have developed in various political and social circles in particular about the compatibility of effective expressions of solidarity by means that extend all the way up to and including armed support, with the principles of noninterference and sovereignty in interstate relations. The fundamental difference between the nature and goals of the foreign policies of socialism and imperialism has been ignored at times in the course of these discussions and consequently doubts have been expressed about the advisability and correctness of the military assistance extended by the USSR, in particular, to democratic Afghanistan.

Taking into account the existence of real interference of imperialism and other external forces in Afghanistan's affairs and the counterrevolution inspired from abroad, it is impossible to reduce the content and volume of international solidarity with the revolutionary regime, a victim of imperialist interference, to more moral and diplomatic support, to publicly expressed wishes for success, and to condemnations of the aggressor. The history of the revolutionary movements in Spain in the thirties and in China in the twenties and thirties confirm the moral and political correctness of solidarity in the most effective forms, including the material and, in some critical situations, even military forms. Appealing for anything else and denying the right of peoples to receive support from the states of the victorious proletariat would be tantamount to recognizing the monopoly of imperialism to exporting counterrevolution and returning to the times when it was able to suppress revolutionary actions in any region of the world with impunity. (Footnote 3) ("The Workers Class and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity." Edited by S.A. Agayev. Moscow, 1984, pp 182-184)

Today it is also the appearance of a new group of problems on a global scale which concern the very foundations of the existence of civilization--pollution of the environment and of the air and oceans and the exhaustion of natural resources--that requires a higher level of internationalism and decisive turn and fundamental restructuring in the collective international thinking of mankind. At the top of this series of global problems is the task of uniting all of mankind in order to save civilization itself from a thermonuclear catastrophe into which the most aggressive circles of imperialism are ready to draw it, and to ensure the continuation of social progress. This is why the workers class and its communist vanguard spare no efforts to unite and implement the antiwar and anti-imperialist potential of all democratic and progressive currents of the contemporary period. As is well known, the communist and workers parties of the countries of the socialist community have set and continue to set an example in this task.

Emphasizing the responsibility and importance of the tasks facing mankind, M.S. Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress: "The course of history, of social progress, requires ever more insistently that there should be /constructive and creative interaction between states and peoples on the scale of the entire world./ Not only does it so require, but it also creates the necessary political, social, and material prerequisites for it.

"This interaction is necessary in order to prevent nuclear catastrophe, in order for civilization to survive. It is needed so that other increasingly acute general human problems could also be solved jointly and in the interests of everyone."

Realization of May Day Ideals: Brotherhood, Peace, and Work

On the eve of May Day in 1881 F. Engels wrote: "A new social order is possible in which contemporary class differences will disappear and in which...the means of existence, of enjoying the joys of life, of receiving education, and of manifesting all physical and spiritual abilities will equally and more and more fully be made available to all members of society...And the evidence of the fact that workers are increasingly imbued

with determination to achieve this new social order will be provided by the coming May Day tomorrow on both sides of the ocean...." (Footnote 4) (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol. 22, p 212)

The consolidation of socialism as a real force and the creation of the world system of socialism have opened up the necessary favorable opportunities to accomplish the international tasks of the workers class and to implement its ideals. As was unanimously stressed by representatives of foreign detachments of the workers movement at the 27th CPSU Congress, the achievements of the working people and the communist and workers parties of socialist countries and the strengthening of the ties of fraternal international cooperation and friendship between the working people and peoples of the countries of victorious socialism represent an inspiring example for the working people of the entire world.

The reality of the eighties itself totally rejects the conjectures of the adversaries of socialism who try to belittle the universality of the experience of the homeland of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to substantiate the myth about the local and limited nature of socialism. Hundreds of millions of people are advancing along the road of building the new socialist society. "The experience of the USSR and other socialist countries," the new edition of the CPSU Program says, "Convincingly demonstrates the indisputable socioeconomic, political, ideological, and moral advantages of the new society as a level of mankind's progress superior to capitalism and provides answers to questions which the bourgeois system cannot resolve.... The Marxist-Leninist theory of building the new society has been verified by practice on an international scale and socialism has asserted itself in enormous areas of the earth."

At the same time, the creation of the world system of socialism has essentially enriched the principles and contents of internationalism. A new type of international relations has been born, the type of relations that are based on the firm foundations of socialist internationalism, class solidarity, friendship, cooperation, mutual assistance, and equality. The relations of the new socialist internationalism, class solidarity, friendship, cooperation, mutual assistance, and equality. The relations of the new socialist internationalism have been most completely embodied in the socialist community. The countries of the socialist community comprehensively coordinate their actions in the world arena. Within the framework of the community international relations have been really transformed into relations between peoples, multiplying in every way possible the possibilities of internationalism, expanding the basis of solidarity, and enhancing its effectiveness.

The world system of socialism represents a living embodiment in practice of the shining ideals of the founders of scientific communism and of the world communist and workers movement. In this system, it is stated in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the party Congress, "a new way of life has taken shape based on the principles of socialist justice, with neither oppressors nor oppressed, neither exploiters nor exploited, where power belongs to the people. Its distinctive features are collectivism and comradely mutual assistance, triumph of the ideas of freedom, indissoluble

unity of the rights and duties of every member of society, dignity of the individual, and true humanism."

As a result of the appearance of socialism in the world arena, the attitude of anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces toward the Soviet Union and other socialist states becomes a most important factor of international relations and a most important aspect of the development of internationalism.

Historical experience teaches us that there can be no effective revolutionary policy which would exclude everyday practical solidarity with world socialism and would not presuppose inexorable political and ideological rebuff to adversaries of socialism, to anti-Sovietism, and to attempts to discredit socialism. The international workers and communist movement has proceeded and continues to proceed from the fact that solidarity with the USSR and the CPSU is the touchstone for every internationalist and for verifying the sincerity and honesty of every figure and every party. Today solidarity with victorious socialism represents the essential condition for accomplishing the general task of the international workers class, the task of preventing war and saving human civilization.

Historical experience teaches us that there can be no effective revolutionary policy which would exclude everyday practical solidarity with world socialism and would not presuppose inexorable political and ideological rebuff to adversaries of socialism, to anti-Sovietism, and to attempts to discredit socialism. The international workers and communist movement has proceeded and continues to proceed from the fact that solidarity with the USSR and the CPSU is the touchstone for every internationalist and for verifying the sincerity and honesty of every figure and every party. Today solidarity with victorious socialism represents the essential condition for accomplishing the general task of the international workers class, the task of preventing war and saving human civilization.

In its turn, while receiving international support, world socialism makes a decisive contribution to the progressive and truly revolutionary development of international relations as well as to accomplishing the main task of the contemporary anti-imperialist solidarity movement, the task of eliminating the threat of a general exterminating war. In this sphere the world system of socialism appears, first and foremost, as the prototype of future worldwide brotherhood of countries and peoples in which there would be no national or interstate strife, unjust or unequal political and economic relations, domination of the strong over the weak, or oppression and exploitation of some by others. In this way the very causes of war would be eliminated.

Moreover, relying on its own political, economic, and defense potential and its foreign political positions, world socialism also assumes the worldwide historical initiative in transforming the entire complex of international relations in a way that would forever eliminate the threat of war from the life of mankind.

The comprehensive complex of the USSR's proposals, including in particular the program of liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the current millennium as set forth on 15 January 1986, represents a tangible practical embodiment of

ideals of the workers movement. For, it is Peace and Brotherhood that appear on the battle banners of May Day as the main goals of the worldwide proletarian solidarity.

/The ideals of internationalism, the ideals of May Day, have become the basis of the new, truly worldwide solidarity of working people, of the broadest popular masses, of all antimonopolist and anti-imperialist strata of people. The widest spectrum of social currents, acting as the potential of peace, is now united under May Day slogans./

The world workers class can feel gratified in view of the fact that mass actions under the banner of peace and solidarity between countries and peoples are more and more widely developing in the countries of capital in this May Day period. It can feel gratified in view of the fact that the Krefeld call for struggle against the installation of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG has been signed by more than five million West German citizens. In the mid-eighties, enormous masses of the populations of Britain, Italy, Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, and other countries have been mobilized for antiwar and antinuclear struggle by the ideas of the preservation of peace. It can also feel gratified in view of the fact that in Japan more than 17 million people have already signed the 1985 "Appeal From Hiroshima and Nagasaki" for the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

However, at the same time, it is obvious that the movement of worldwide proletarian anti-imperialist solidarity continues to face the task of enormous principled importance. The further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces is a guarantee for the successful accomplishment of these tasks. In these activities the peoples of the world can continue to count on the Soviet people and its vanguard, the party of Lenin, the party of internationalists.

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SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

CEMA COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by L. Latyshev: "Comprehensive Program in Action: Degrees of CEMA Integration"]

[Text] The congresses of the fraternal Communist and Labor parties which were held during the first half of the present year in the socialist countries have shown that the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for the CEMA Member-Countries to the Year 2000, as adopted at the 41st (Extraordinary) CEMA session held in December 1985, has become an important factor in speeding up the socio-economic development of the socialist countries. It has been specifically embodied in the national plans for constructing new production facilities, in creating industrial and scientific structures, in developing new forms of coordination, above all, in direct ties between sectors, enterprises, and scientific institutions of the CEMA member-countries.

In order to speed up the integration of the efforts of the countries belonging to the socialist community in effectively utilizing the possibilities being opened up by the scientific and technical revolution, a great deal of organizational work has been done in the USSR and the other socialist countries with regard to discovering many hundreds of scientific and design institutions and involving them in the solution of scientific and technical problems. In order to improve of their cooperation both within the country as well as with analogous groups in the fraternal countries, in the Soviet Union, for example, pilot organizations have been singled out for the highest-priority trends, and associations which are new in principle have been created--inter-sectorial, scientific and technical complexes. Among them are complexes concerned with personal computers, light guides, powder metallurgy, synthesis of new materials, biotechnologies for medicine and agriculture. Such a form should help to solve the main problem of establishing ties between those engaged in carrying out the Comprehensive Program. The pilot organizations have obtained the right to conclude contracts with organizations of the other CEMA member-countries, as well as to carry out the reciprocal transfer of the results of projects, models, individual units and parts.

Organizing mutual cooperation between the countries of the socialist community has already led to impressive results in certain sectors. For example, the group efforts of scientists from the socialist countries have created the integrated system of universal computers known as "Ryad" [Series], while the prerequisites for creating a new generation of computers have been created.

Direct ties between breeders, machine-operators, biologists, and individual production groups of various socialist countries have yielded good results in the matter of intensifying the agriculture of the CEMA member-countries. This year the sowing area occupied by selected varieties from other CEMA member-countries will exceed 15 million hectares. International variety-testing stations have been created, joint plant-breeding work is being conducted by dozens of groups from various countries, and new varieties and hybrids of high-yield crops are being put into practice.

Similar direct ties have also been developed in livestock breeding. For example, specialization and cooperation in the production of preparations used by veterinarians encompasses 169 brand names. In accordance with an agreement on production specialization and the exchange of generic stocks, the CEMA member-countries reciprocally deliver to each other 73 breeds of farm animals.

A special place in the direct ties between the agro-complexes of individual countries is occupied by the exchange of industrial technologies, ensuring high harvest yields and lowering product costs. Soviet kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for example, exchange seeds, chemicals, technical charts, and machinery with co-operatives and state farms in Hungary, CSSR, GDR. Such exchanges have developed particularly in the border regions. Rural laborers of the regions near Uzhgorod (in the Ukrainian SSR) cultivate fields jointly with cooperative farmers from the Eastern-Slovakian region of the CSSR. They come to help each other during the grain-harvesting season, they use an integrated technology for cultivated corn [maize], they exchange techniques for fattening up pigs, maintaining dairy cattle, etc.

Specialists from the CEMA member-countries have worked out an International Machinery System, including 1,141 charts of agricultural and animal-husbandry technical requirements and 2,552 standard sizes for machinery and equipment. Among these are the means for mechanizing the production processes in livestock raising, vegetable growing, and orchard cultivation. Joint work is proceeding apace on developing automated systems for regulating an artificial climate in connection with storing potatoes, vegetables, and fruits, as well as a standardized system for transporting vegetables and fruits in specialized packages, suitable for their storage and sales.

Branched, direct ties with the ministries and departments of CEMA member-countries have been established in the sphere of land reclamation. Here more than 50 scientific and technical topics and problems are worked out annually in conjunction with Soviet organizations. For example, specialists from the USSR and the GDR, working together, have created an information-advisory system for regulating irrigation. Within the USSR it services more than 600,000 hectares of land. Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists have developed a new generation of pumping stations and pumps; their production is being mastered by the Sigma Association in Czechoslovakia.

The Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress to the Year 2000 requires further development of direct scientific and production ties not only with regard to the high-priority trends but also in all sectors of the national economy. Thus, the 10th Congress of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] outlined directives for the country's socio-economic development for the upcoming

five-year period. The documents of the PZPR Congress point out that the high-priority trends outlined in the program coincide with the basic tasks stemming from the requirements and plans for Poland's socio-economic development.

The CEMA Comprehensive Program has revealed a qualitatively new approach to co-operation among the states of the socialist community. It has made possible the development of appropriate concepts and trends of cooperation, taking into account the interests of each fraternal country.

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SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 27, 30 Jun-6 Jul 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Professor V. Sychev, Secretary General of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance: "Five High-Priority Matters...: CEMA Secretary General Talks about Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress among the Countries of the Socialist Community"]

[Text/ Everything is subordinate to its own laws, every action has its own cause, and, in this sense, the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for the CEMA Member-Countries, as adopted at the end of last year at an extraordinary session of the CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance/ and signed by the heads of the governments of the CEMA countries, is no exception. It is also conditioned by its own causes, by objective laws and principles.

Life itself has assigned to the countries of this community the task of universally intensifying their national economies. And it has likewise prompted the logical solution of this problem, the path which must be followed: TO MAKE THE MAXIMUM USE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION.

It was precisely for this reason that the Economic Conference of the CEMA Member-Countries, held at the highest level in June 1984, set forth as one of this community's principal tasks the working out of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for the CEMA Member-Countries to the Year 2000. What was being discussed was the matter of integrating the scientific and technical potentials of the CEMA member-countries.

Likewise outlined at that time were the five high-priority trends of scientific and technical progress which were to comprise the basis of the Program. Work was immediately begun on these five trends by five international groups, which included the most qualified scientists and specialists from all the CEMA member-countries.

It was assumed that, in accordance with the decision of the Economic Council, the Program would be presented to a session of the Council in the summer of 1986. But, upon the proposal of the Soviet side, it was decided to speed up the work so that, even prior to the beginning of the new five-year plan, the socialist community would be armed with this very important document of a pre-plan nature.

The international groups of scientists and specialists, along with the CEMA organs, successfully coped with the assigned task, and in December 1985 at the 41st (Extraordinary) Session of the Council held in Moscow the Comprehensive Program was approved.

Such is the pre-history of this matter. And now let me provide some ideas about the document itself, about its specific characteristics.

First of all, it should be noted that the Program fully coincides with the economic strategy of intensifying the national economies, a strategy adopted for the purpose of arming the fraternal Communist Parties and Labor Parties of all our countries, and that the tasks assigned by it with regard to the degree of their complexity and their great scope go beyond the framework of the previously adopted CEMA programs. We should not, of course, draw the conclusion that all the work here has begun "from scratch." The Program has taken into account the considerable achievements and start-ups which the CEMA member-countries have made in various fields. But now the task consists of moving forward, based on the results already achieved, to the vanguard positions of scientific and technical progress and to more extensively introduce the achievements of science and technology into various sectors of the national economies. THE PROGRAM HAS ASSIGNED THE FOLLOWING TASK: BY THE YEAR 2000 AT LEAST DOUBLE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND SHARPLY REDUCE THE EXPENDITURE OF ENERGY AND RAW MATERIALS PER UNIT OF NATIONAL INCOME.

It is completely clear, of course, that implementation of this document will require a further deepening of cooperation among the CEMA member-countries; I would even say, its transition to a qualitatively different level. Today we are confronted with the task of significantly changing the style and methods of CEMA's work, of developing and applying new forms of cooperation, of a serious restructuring, all of which was mentioned in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress.

I have already mentioned that, in accordance with the adopted Program, it has been decided to concentrate the efforts of the CEMA member-countries on five high-priority trends of scientific and technical progress. Their selection as key, extremely important factors is hardly accidental: it is precisely these trends which today define the leading edges of scientific and technical progress in the world. Analysis of world experience indicates that, thanks to the widespread applications of the results of work done along these lines, we could reduce the proportional energy consumption of the gross national product by almost 30 percent, and the proportional material- and metal-consumption--by as much as 20 percent. It is clear that development of scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries in these fields will facilitate an upsurge to a new level of all the national economic sectors of our countries without exception.

What specific trends are we talking about? What are the top-priority problems to be solved?

The questions have been posed. Let's try to answer them briefly as follows.

COMPUTERIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY is already exerting an increasing influence on literally all spheres and sectors of production, as well as on many other facets of social life. In my opinion, the widespread use of microprocessors, the automation of equipment and engineering processes will lead to a situation whereby, even during the lifetime of the present generation, the number of functioning microprocessors on the planet will exceed the number of electric lightbulbs and, by the end of the current century, will increase to 5--10 billion units. The joint efforts of the CEMA member-countries will be directed at creating a new-generation supercomputer with a speed of more than 10 billion operations per second, utilizing the principles of artificial intelligence and improved methods of communication between humans and machines. Such equipment is needed, above all, to solve particularly complex scientific problems and problems connected with regulating the economy. We must achieve the mass production of personal computers with software for use in various sectors of the economy, scientific-research and design organizations, as well as a solution to the problem of computerization in the spheres of education and everyday life.

Included among the top-priority tasks is the creation of an integrated system for the digital transmission of data, new-generation means of communication using high-speed fiber-optics.... Thus, what we are talking about is an essential, qualitative change in the equipment providing communications both between persons and between machines.

Inextricably bound up with the first and second trends of the Program is COMPREHENSIVE AUTOMATION, since its basic elements consist of the same computer equipment and microprocessors. Cooperation in this relatively new field already has its own history. Progressive components of industrial robots, as well as systems for controlling technical processes and production lines, flexible production systems, and so forth have been developed and put into production. Specialists from the CSSR and the USSR, for example, have set up the production of robots for servicing metal-cutting machine tools and pressing equipment. As a result of joint efforts by Soviet and Bulgarian scientists, a good prospective model of a welding robot has appeared on the scene. Work on creating flexible production systems for machine building has likewise been widely developed in the CEMA member-countries. In the GDR, for example, by mid-1985 there were approximately 50 different flexible production systems in operation for processing rotating bodies, body parts, and cylindrical, straight-tooth wheels. In the CSSR flexible production systems are being created for machine-building and electrical-engineering enterprises. Last year there were several dozen such systems in operation here.

The Program has provided for the comprehensive automation of the most diverse processes: research and design work as well as production processes. There is every grounds for considering that, thanks to automated design systems, labor productivity will increase by 20--50 percent in planning and design organizations, and the material consumption of products will be reduced by 3--10 percent. Utilization of flexible production systems will allow us to increase labor productivity at enterprises by a factor of 1.5--4 and to bring the load on equipment up to 18--20 hours a day.

It should be noted that both computerization and comprehensive automation provide not only a high economic effect. They change the essence and the nature of labor, free workers from manual, routine, uncreative work, and they substantially raise the prestige of production occupations.

SPEEDING UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR-POWER ENGINEERING (which is the third trend of the Program) will allow us to promulgate a radical restructuring of the existing mode of producing power and heat. Herein such types of fuel as petroleum and mazut, and subsequently even gas will be gradually eliminated from the fuel-energy balance.

Of great importance will be scientific research connected with creating the most up-to-date equipment for fast reactors, which breed nuclear fuel during the process of operation. And, finally, during the course of joint scientific activity within the framework of this trend, we will be able to come very close to creating practically inexhaustible sources of energy, based on a controllable thermonuclear reaction.

The joint efforts by scientists and engineers of our countries will also be directed at CREATING AND MASTERING NEW MATERIALS AND THE TECHNOLOGIES OF THEIR PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING. Under the conditions of intensifying the national economies this trend also has assumed a very great importance. The introduction of high-strength, corrosion-resistant, and heat-resistant composition and ceramic materials, new plastics--this is a far-from-complete listing of the tasks jointly outlined by the Program. All this will allow us to substantially increase the reliability and durability of machinery and equipment, to reduce their material consumption and production costs, as well as to economize on rare and expensive metals. For example, thanks to powder metallurgy, parts of any shape can be manufactured practically without any wastes. Significant profits for the economy are likewise promised by replacing metals with structural plastics. It is also extremely important to combine our efforts in order to create new semiconductor materials, which are necessary for the new generation of elements and items of electronic, computer, and other equipment. Often these are principally new materials, including those which permit us to replace and use for other purposes platinum, cobalt, nickel, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, and other rare metals.

Of great importance is SPEEDING UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, as provided for by the Program's fifth high-priority trend. If at the beginning of the 20th century the use of biological processes and agents for production purposes--and this is precisely what is meant by biotechnology in the broad sense of the term--was limited to making bread, cheese, wine, silage feeds, and the like, in recent years biotechnology has become one of the powerful sectors of production. Development of the methods of genetic engineering has allowed us to make the transition to constructing the genetic apparatus, i.e., to the synthesis and introduction into the cell of genes which "answer" to this or that trait of living matter. Their change, in particular, by means of creating hybrid cells, the merging of cells and the cultivating of the obtained hybrid under artificial conditions can also be carried out by the methods of cellular engineering. Protein engineering allows us to construct proteins with the assigned quantitative parameters, which can then be synthesized with the aid of genetic engineering.

According to the estimates we have, a large part of the products turned out by the chemical industry can be produced with the aid of biotechnology. An analysis has shown that, within a short time now, thanks to biological processes, it will be possible to obtain 10--12 percent of organic raw material, and during the next 10--20 years more than 100 types of various products will be made by the biological method. Creation of micro-elements, based on organic molecules, will play a key role in making the transition to the so-called "bio-computer." The capacity of the memory units of these amazing computers will be a billion times greater, while their speed will be 100 million times faster than computers using the ordinary integrated circuits!

Combining the efforts of the CEMA member-countries for the development of biotechnology will also facilitate a more effective prevention and treatment of serious diseases, the creation of highly effective medicines, a sharp increase of food resources, and a significant improvement of the environment.

Even such a very brief enumeration of the basic contents of the five high-priority trends of the Program allows us to draw a conclusion regarding the truly revolutionary influence which it will exert on the national economies of the CEMA member-countries.

Naturally, the following question arises: what is being done and what needs to be done in order to implement the Program as quickly as possible?

First of all, it should be noted that 17 CEMA organs are taking part in this large-scope matter. Moreover, the over-all coordination of their work has been entrusted to the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Program includes 93 problems, each of which contains general topics and assignments. Involved in carrying them out are more than 700 scientific organizations, most of which are Soviet. From the very beginning, the groups of persons inside these organizations have aimed at the closest possible coordination within the CEMA framework. The basic unit for implementing the Program's measures will be the pilot organizations--coordinators of work by problems. They are called upon to provide a continuous connection between all levels of the process--from scientific developments to output, sales, and technical services. The pilot organizations are granted the right to conclude economic agreements and contracts with partners from the other CEMA countries and to carry out the reciprocal transfer of the results of their joint work.

The CEMA member-countries have reached an agreement that the functions of the pilot organizations with regard to all 93 problems of the Program will be performed by the Soviet organizations. In order to carry out this work, the Soviet Union has selected the most authoritative scientific, design, and scientific-production groups in the country.

The main emphasis in implementing the Program will be placed on carrying out as rapidly and widely as possible the production assimilation of the results of the scientific research and design developments. The Program has been constructed in such a way that as early as the first three years the efforts which have been applied to solve half of the problem trends will lead to the introduction into production of models of the new products and technologies.

Subsequently the scale of production assimilation will increase.

The CEMA organs are faced with the task of preparing in the briefest possible time period multi-faceted agreements on the problems of the Program and setting up permanent monitoring controls over their execution. It is easy to imagine what a great amount of work will have to be carried out in this field --during the first half-year alone it was necessary to conclude 67 agreements and to clarify 84 existing ones!

The large scale and unusual scope of the Program, as well as the depth of the matters confronting us, have required different and more improved forms of activity with regard to their implementation. Now advancing to the foreground are contacts and reciprocal relations directly linked with scientific-research and plan-design activities. In order to unite the enormous scientific potentials of our countries to work on the decisive trends of the scientific and technical revolution, we must broaden and deepen scientific and technical cooperation and jointly carry out major scientific-research developments. It is for this reason that provisions have been made to expand direct ties among the scientific, design, and production enterprises of the CEMA member-countries.

Naturally, similar forms of business-like contacts did exist even before the present time. But now it is important that direct ties grow into deep and firm cooperative relations.

Of course, the expansion of direct contacts between enterprises does not mean a retreat from the centralized administration of foreign-economic ties; it does not replace our cooperation at the state and sectorial levels but organically supplements it and thus strengthens the stability of the international socialist division of labor.

The next stage of development of direct ties assumes the creation of joint scientific-research institutes, laboratories, planning-and-design offices, and experimental production facilities. A great amount of work has likewise been done along these lines.

It should also be noted that the CEMA member-countries have agreed that the Program's assigned tasks will be included within the national five-year plans and year plans.

And, finally, in order to ensure the most rapid possible implementation of the Program, proposals have been made to carry out necessary changes within the structure of CEMA, the style and methods of its work, to make the mechanism of adopting decisions more effective, and to strengthen discipline with regard to performing on agreements and contracts. The Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress is now the main trend in CEMA's activity. We are proceeding and will continue to proceed from this.

In conclusion, I would like to add the following point. Development of the CEMA Program, as I have already stated, upon the proposal of the Soviet side, has been substantially speeded up. During the course of this work the CEMA organs and international economic organizations demonstrated their own capacity for effectively solving complicated problems. We will attempt to maintain the business-like style and precision which were developed during the work on the CEMA Program throughout the entire path of its implementation.

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR'S ROMANIK ON PZPR PROGRAM, CONGRESS

AU111037 Moscow PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in Russian No 6, Jun 86
(Signed to press 7 May 86) pp 22-26

[Article by Jerzy Romanik, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee]

[Text] Following in the footsteps of a number of fraternal parties of the socialist community, the PZPR is holding its regular, 10th Congress in June. The congress acquires particular significance because it will sum up the results of the development of the party and republic over an extraordinarily complex period and will determine a strategy for the construction of a new society in Poland for the next 5 years and right up to the year 2000. The delegates will also adopt an exceptionally important document, the PZPR Program.

The previous congress, the 9th (1981), was held during the culminating days of the political and economic crisis caused both by errors committed by the former party and state leadership, and also by a combined attack by foreign and domestic counterrevolutionary forces on the achievements of socialism. These forces counted on the collapse of the PZPR and on a change of political course in the country. However, at the moment of the most difficult trials, the congress demonstrated convincingly that the party possessed sufficient reserves to show the people sure ways of escaping from the crisis and beginning a rebirth and a renewal of the constructive process.

The 5 years which have passed since then have been a time of consistent implementation, development, and enrichment of the congress decisions. At the Central Committee plenums, meetings, and conferences held in the course of the present pregress accountability report campaign, Communists have been able to state that the crisis has been overcome and that the party has restored its ability to control the political, social, and economic processes in the country. The PZPR has done much in the individual social strata to consolidate its authority in society and the confidence of the masses. It would be too early to say that the situation is entirely favorable here, but the achievements in this sphere have been clearly established by the results of the elections to the highest national assembly--the Sejm--which were held at the end of last year. Almost 80 percent of the population participated in them, in spite of appeals by antisocialist forces for a boycott. Communists make up more than half of the deputies.

The growth in the PZPR's authority has many causes. These include the correctness of the party line of uniting all patriotic forces of the people in order to overcome common difficulties and make fuller use of the potential created by socialism. The party is also winning recognition because, in a difficult situation caused by objective and subjective circumstances, it is persistently seeking effective ways of economic growth. This extraordinarily difficult task is being resolved through economic reform. (Footnote 1) (On the implementation of the principles of reform in practice, see R. Samkhun [name as transliterated], W. Styuart [name as transliterated], and B. Kholopov: "Along Steps of Renewal." PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, No 3, 1986--editor's note)

Not all is going well in economic renewal, and unforeseen difficulties are arising. Nevertheless, beginning in 1983, a systematic growth in the volume of industrial production and national income has been ensured. The 8 percent increase on the pre-crisis level of labor productivity and the increasingly effective utilization of resources should be attributed to the results of reform. It is worth recalling here that the consequence of the purposeful destruction of Poland's national economy by antigovernment circles and people who irresponsibly supported them was a 24 percent drop in the national income in the years 1980-81.

There are thus grounds to make a positive assessment, as a whole, of the country's economic prospects, but we must not lose the ability to adopt a critical attitude to what has been achieved. Such an approach is manifest in the plan for national economic development for 1986. It envisages a 2.5 percent increase in the national income with a 3 percent reduction in that income's energy-intensiveness, a 1.8 percent reduction in its material-intensiveness, and a 3 percent rise in labor productivity.

The party, state, and people are counting primarily on their own forces to fulfill what has been planned and to overcome the political, economic, and social problems. At the same time we place justified hopes in cooperation with the fraternal countries which are members of the socialist community. The Polish People's Republic was able to feel the full extent of the effectiveness of comradely internationalist relations with them in the difficult days of crisis. At that time the capitalist powers violated agreements and used the harshest methods of political pressure and economic blockade in an attempt to change the situation in the country in favor of those who intended to break off the general line of socialist development. But the Communists withstood, relying both on their own cohesion and on the international solidarity of their fellow fighters for the common cause from countries of the community and from all over the world who correctly evaluated the situation in Poland.

In those days many Western partners cut off deliveries of raw materials, semifinished products, and spare parts. Enterprises stopped work because of this. The fraternal countries and primarily the Soviet Union did everything to compensate to a considerable extent for the damage to Poland inflicted by imperialism.

The political, social, and economic mutual relations in the world of socialism, which is characterized by sincere friendship and mutual assistance, are becoming steadily stronger. The new stage in our relations is marked by a deepening of socialist economic integration. To be specific, this is achieved by closer cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, which, for Poland and all its CEMA partners, serves as the key to the intensification of production and the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

I acquired a particularly acute sense of the community of goals, tasks, and searches of the CEMA member countries in the socioeconomic sphere when I attended the 27th CPSU Congress as a member of the PZPR delegation. I also perceived all that took place both as a Communist elected to the party's leading organ and as a worker, a miner who continues to work at his mine.

The congress produced an enormous impression on me with the openness and realism of its evaluations and at the same time with its bold designs for the future of an enormous country. The humane orientation of the new edition of the CPSU, and in fact the entire activity of Lenin's party, are extraordinarily close to me. The party's goal and value is the good of the working man.

The members of our delegation noted the important place occupied at the congress by discussion of tasks of further strengthening ties between the party and the workers class. A common thread running through the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, presented by General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, the entire discussion, and especially the speeches by delegates from plants and factories was the idea that it is precisely the workers who are the main motive force of accelerated socioeconomic development. To a decisive extent it is on them that the implementation of the adopted program depends, a program which arose out of the aspirations and interests of working people and which is in full accordance with them. The 27th CPSU Congress confirmed that the role of the workers class in society is acquiring ever greater weight, since precisely from it come the impulses for progressive social changes.

From what I heard at the congress, I as a worker was greatly interested by the experience of organizing work by the brigade contract method. This envisages that a labor collective draws up a contract with the administration for the fulfillment of some production tasks or other and then independently plans and organizes its activity and determines each person's pay in accordance with the accepted norms and the achieved output. This is a fine example of socialist production democracy. Such a method not only has a positive effect on the productivity and effectiveness of work, but also becomes an effective factor in the social formation of labor collectives since it instills in the members a sense of common concern of work as well as responsibility of one for all and all for one. We miners value these qualities extremely highly, because good work in the mines is impossible without them.

The influence of the CPSU's experience and its recent congress will indubitably be manifest at the 10th PZPR Congress. W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of our party, has said: "Everything that the 27th CPSU Congress has done is of a universal nature. The congress results must be profoundly studied within our own party, too. This will enrich us with valuable experience and provide us with greater inspiration." (Footnote 2) (TRYBUNA LUDU, 14 March 1986)

One of our main concerns is that of perfecting the PZPR's activity, consolidating the role which the workers class plays in it, and strengthening the ties between party and proletariat. Serious errors were committed in organizational matters and in internal party life before the 9th Congress. The norms of internal party discipline were violated, discipline was shaken, and the fulfillment of adopted decisions was insufficiently strictly checked. These shortcomings have now been put right to a substantial extent. Unfortunately, the party leadership's ties with the workers class were also severely weakened, a fact which the PZPR's adversaries took advantage of. Using the workers' just dissatisfaction with the worsening of the economic situation and also with the disparity between the words and deeds of functionaries in high places, they attempted to draw the workers over to their side. Here our enemies disguised themselves with supposed concern for the good of working people. For some time this tactic had an effect. Even in our Silesian-Dabrowa basin, justly called the industrial heart of Poland, a considerable number of workers left the party ranks. Let us note that a considerable proportion of those who left were among those accepted into the party in the seventies without sufficient exactingness.

However, as we have already said, the destructive activity of the anti-government opposition hit the working people, lowering their standard of living, and soon the aware section of the workers began making a more objective assessment of all that socialism had brought for the people. Poland has not known unemployment for more than 40 years now, although 5-7 million village inhabitants have moved to towns in that time. The socialist state created 2.3 million workplaces in the fifties, 3.1 million in the sixties, and 2.4 million in the seventies. The capitalist countries cannot boast of such things.

Under socialism the people's level of education and culture has increased and their standard of living has risen, although not on the scale that would be desirable.

The political course which the 9th Congress efficiently worked out contributed to the turn toward the PZPR by working people. The party stated that the workers class, the leading force of the people, must feel itself to be master of its motherland in the full sense of the word, and that it is precisely this class that is expected to place the decisive role in the party's life. In accordance with this workers entered the Central Committee and made up about a third of its members. Four of them became Politburo members.

The course of the 9th Congress in the sphere of relations between party and workers class were subsequently implemented in a consistent way. The 16th PZPR Central Committee plenum (June 1984) was entirely devoted to this. (Footnote 3) (On the work of the 16th PZPR Central Committee plenum see T. Porebski: "To Strengthen the Vanguard Role of the Workers Class." PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, No 12, 1984--editor's note) It was held in Lodz, the largest proletarian center in the country and one of the cradles of the Polish organized workers movement, the history of which goes back more than 100 years. Before the plenum the Central Committee members spent a whole day at plants and factories in the city. A total of 800 party and nonparty working people from various enterprises took part in the work of the plenum.

At the end of last year the 23rd PZPR Central Committee plenum summed up certain results of the fulfillment of decisions made in Lodz. Before this they discussed almost 6,000 party organizations at open meetings.

Among the most important tasks set in Lodz was the need to ensure qualitative growth of the party ranks, in which the proportion of representatives of the workers class would increase. It was noted that this demand is being fulfilled. The PZPR now numbers 2.1 million members, about 40 percent of whom are workers. The party's ranks will grow, although it is not striving to accelerate this process at any price. The Communists intend to have as their party comrades only steadfast, principled people who are convinced that the socialist goals are correct. There are more and more of these. Last year 63,000 people were accepted into the party. Workers and peasants make up 51.5 percent of these new additions, and young people under 30 make up half. We consider that we should continue to perfect the class nature of the party, paying particular attention to maintaining a stable alliance between workers and peasants in the party.

Our leadership is convinced that the more young people from the workers class join the party, the more stable the party's basis among the masses will be. At the same time, we see that in the course of the accountability report and election campaign, sufficient numbers of workers have not everywhere been elected to the leading organs. This means that it is necessary to be more persistent in striving to make the elected activists work more effectively in consultative groups, commissions, and mass organizations and thus be more decisive in influencing the course of social processes. We do not have the right to forget that although our political adversary is continuing to weaken, he has not yet been neutralized, he is maintained by imperialism, and, playing on base motives, he is striving to recruit supporters from among ideologically unstable citizens. Such attempts no longer meet with the approval of the broad masses, but vigilance must not be lost. It is obvious that in such cases the party attaches particularly high value to the participation of Communists in leading organs, since at the most difficult of times they were not afraid to assume responsibility for escaping from a critical state of society.

The class, proletarian nature of the party is determined not only by the numbers of representatives of working people in its ranks and its leadership, but also by the way it listens to the workers' voice and takes account of their opinions and by the extent to which it makes a deep study of the problems of life and persistently strives for frankness in its interrelationship with the masses.

As far back as the Lodz plenum it was decided to mark out groups of enterprises with the workers of which it would be possible to constantly discuss the most acute socioeconomic phenomena, thereby consulting with working people on the party's political and practical activity. That is what the Politburo is doing. It can be said that the voice of the masses is constantly heard at Politburo sessions.

Forms of communication of this kind do not, of course, exclude constant direct contacts between leaders and working people. Each Politburo member and Central Committee secretary spends at least one day a week in some party organization at a plant, in an institution, or in a rayon. There is no warning of his arrival. Thanks to such meetings the leadership acquires closer knowledge of people's vital needs and their mood. Real life is studied in all its manifestations, sometimes even the sad ones. For instance, it is well known that the budgets of the majority of workers' families are still tight, although the earnings of highly qualified workers are very high. The imbalance of the domestic market and the disparity between the supply of and demand for goods, which cause price rises, both affect this. This problem requires economic measures above all, but its acuteness also depends on how aware an attitude to it citizens adopt. Direct contact between leaders and simple people and the decisions which are subsequently made in coordination with the opinion of the masses contribute to mutual understanding with broad strata of the population.

The visits of Comrade Jaruzelski give rise to particular interest in the party organizations and labor collectives. His talks with working people take place at workplaces, beside lathes. Such visits are becoming a tradition in the party.

With regard to me personally, the expression "contact with workers" is clearly inappropriate. I am a worker myself and I live in the milieu of my comrades. For party workers like myself it is important to set an example in work and life everyday and everywhere. It is necessary to understand human psychology and to make wider use of one's experience of life. A production worker who is simultaneously engaged in party work shows concern for his affairs. There are still a considerable number of shortcomings in our industry. Discipline is suffering. Losses of working time are great: according to calculations, less than three quarters of its nominal volume is used intelligently. Here it is necessary to promote the activation of the human factor; to lead people so that they will work in a more organized and enterprising manner.

Furthermore, an activist and production worker is always a political figure in all matters. For this reason, for example, a communist director of an enterprise is expected not only to concern himself with good production indices, but also to promote the establishment of good human relationships in the collective, to promote the creation of a creative atmosphere, and to struggle against parochialism, group-forming [gruppovshchina], and the influence of the political adversary.

In order to correctly solve the tasks of political and ideological education, which rouses and strengthens workers' class awareness, an activist must have appropriate training. This end is served by the workers' aktiv schools which operate at enterprises. In my opinion, their work is quite well organized: it runs along economic, historical, and state and legal lines.

I shall say a few more words about myself. Working in the Politburo has greatly helped me to acquire experience of life and politics and life. Thanks to this work I have formed a broader and deeper understanding of problems connected with implementing power in the socialist state, power which belongs to the workers class and its party. This applies to the method of working out political decisions and to the mastery of the Leninist style of work. It demands a deep knowledge of the way in which the masses live; an ability to reveal the pressing contradictions of life in good time and on the basis of concrete Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary stage of reality; an aspiration to do everything to provide for the people's growing needs; all possible promotion of wider participation by the masses in administering their enterprise, region, and state; and, of course, unity of word and deed.

Party activists have no right to forget even for a moment that their comrades at work and the entire public are constantly watching them. These assess the behavior of Communists as the holders of the leading function in society. Abuse of power and violation of the accepted norms of communal life will immediately give rise to protests from those around Communists, and one way or another will inflict harm on the party and on the people's state. Activists cannot do without a sense of self-control or an ability to understand and accept critical remarks addressed to them.

I try to observe these precepts, regarding them as something completely natural. I constantly remember the interests of my comrades at work, and cannot imagine how I would be able to look them in the eye if, after they had placed their confidence in me, I were to act against their interests.

One can say jokingly that my miner friends carry out the main inspection in my life. To turn again to serious matters, it must be noted that according to a decision by the 16th PZPR Central Committee plenum, the Workers-Peasant Inspectorate was created and is actively operating in our society. There are 20,000 social controllers in it. Three quarters of them are workers and peasants. Last year the Politburo gave a high estimation of the verification by inspectors of the grounds for giving apartments to the population. We estimate that the Workers-Peasant Inspectorate

will be a great help in the struggle against phenomena of social pathology-- theft, group-forming, drunkenness, corruption, and black marketeering. Our mission, the mission of Communist workers and party members, is one of helping to rally all honest people around this inspectorate.

The problems of socialist construction and of perfecting party work are being ardently discussed in primary party organizations and labor collectives before the congress. These problems have been reflected in the draft PZPR Program and in the Central Committee theses for the strengthening of the socialist foundations of Poland as a modern state, as well as of its security, economy, and law and order. Before the congress talks are being held with party members about their participation in the work of party organizations and comments on the draft congress documents are being listened to.

The draft PZPR document clearly formulates the rule and significance of the workers class as the main force of socialist transformations in Poland. In this connection it is stressed that manifestations of class egoism are not inherent in this movement. It fulfills its historical mission in an alliance with the peasants and intelligentsia. Socialism is the common value of working people in town and village.

Poland's workers class is relatively young and a considerable majority of it is formed from people who came from non-proletarian strata. At the same time, the level of qualifications and education of workers is fairly high. Such values as the observance of social justice and the real implementation of people's power are important to them. At the same time, in the workers' milieu there is substantial differentiation between groups and strata in terms of their attitude to work and social ownership; of their professional training and the nature of the work they carry out; and of the degree of their participation in administrative activity.

In connection with this the party attaches great importance to the ideological-political and moral education of workers, especially the young, a fact which contributes to consolidating class traditions and strengthening the desire to work well and the sense of responsibility for one's enterprise. Front-rank workers of the older generations should also promote the development of mature class awareness, professional pride, a sense of collectivism, and industriousness in young people.

Let us admit that it is not so easy to establish confidential contacts with modern youth in order to influence the formation of its convictions. The party's tasks in this sphere were discussed in 1982 at a PZPR Central Committee plenum and since then they have been under constant control. It would be desirable to see young people as active builders of socialism whose views on life are formed on a scientific, Marxist-Leninist basis.

There is much to be done for the fruitful development of Marxism-Leninism and effective application of it to our reality. Communists are expected to adopt a creative attitude to this and to utilize the experience of fraternal parties. The PZPR considers it its obligation to struggle against

the concepts of political pluralism and of artificial over-emphasis of specific national features. At the same time, Polish Communists also reject dogmatic-sectarian tendencies with their attempts to explain new phenomena according to old schemes, to use ideological cliches, and to resort to adventurism and voluntarism.

We consider it very important to develop in workers a sense of being masters of the socialist state. I well remember the words spoken at the 27th CPSU Congress according to which this sense cannot arise unless a working person begins to feel himself to be the master of the enterprise where he works. Analogous ideas are developed in the draft Program of the PZPR, which feels it its duty to consolidate the accomplishments in the sphere of workers democracy. In order to do this the party is forming appropriate relations with self-management organs at plants and factories and with trade unions which are part of the All-Polish Agreement.

Today the new trade unions unite about 6 million people. They defend the rights and interests of working people and participate in the formation of a genuine work ethic, which includes respect for work and a desire to participate in managing production. The Polish trade union movement recognizes the leading ideological-political role of the PZPR, while the party recognizes the organizational individuality and independence of the trade unions.

The self-management organs of working people at enterprises are working quite well, these organs acting as co-proprietors of the enterprises, together with the administration. Such organs exist at 90 percent of plants and factories. The activity of these detachments not only helps to make economic operations more effective, but also promotes the development of an awareness in working people that the way they live and will live depends above all on themselves. My many years of experience of working in a mine confirm that socialist ideas form more actively when there are the appropriate material, social, and moral conditions for this. Enterprises are not simply places where material valuables are created, but are also centers of education. This means that it is necessary to give all possible support to relations of social justice, equal rights, and respect for work, and to struggle against negative phenomena which are in opposition to our principles, such as nepotism, use of official position for personal ends, indiscipline, and wastefulness.

The draft PZPR Program outlines the further expansion of workers' participation in elective party organs, in the aktiv and the apparatus, and in commissions and groups. This will make it possible to increase the influence of workers' assessments, proposals, and aspirations on the content and atmosphere of the party's day-to-day activity.

Polish Communists have numerous tasks and concerns. We have been talking here about problems of internal Polish significance, so to speak, but we also feel close to and are concerned by the problems on a global scale which face the socialist community and the whole of mankind. They, too, have a place in the PZPR Program. We cannot stand aside from the challenge

of modern times--whether there is to be life on earth or not, and whether mankind is to live an increasingly happy and worthy life or whether it is to continue to suffer from the harsh contradictions of social and national inequality. On the threshold of the 21st century! And we Communist workers agree with the lofty program goals of the party's foreign policy, which meet the demands of the approaching millenium: to struggle for peace and against the nuclear threat, to develop internationalism and solidarity with the international workers and revolutionary movements, and to strive for the well-being of all people on earth.

The alliance with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union, secured by long-term programs of cooperation, is and will continue to be the foundation of our foreign policy. The main goals of the party of the Polish workers class are socialism and peace. Our sentiments are reflected in the words of the draft PZPR Program: "By pursuing a course of socialism, the workers class and the entire Polish people will be able to overcome everything that slows them down or pushes them back, they will find a response to the serious challenge of the contemporary period, and they will strengthen the foundations of the prosperity, contemporary development, and social welfare of the fatherland." (Footnote 4) (TRIBUNA LUDU, 10 February 1986)

/9604

CSO: 1807/380

EASTERN EUROPE

COMMUNIQUE ON USSR-BULGARIAN TRADE UNION TALKS

PM221353 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 3

["Communique on the USSR Trade Union Delegation's Official Friendly Visit to Bulgaria" under the "International Trade Union Movement" rubric]

[Text] A USSR trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from 7 through 12 June 1986 at the invitation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions [CCBTU].

Delegation leader S.A. Shalayev was received by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The Soviet guests laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and the Soviet Army Memorial.

The Soviet trade union emissaries were afforded the opportunity to acquaint themselves extensively with the achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society, the working, living, and leisure conditions of the country's working people, and Bulgarian trade unions' activity at the present stage.

The delegation toured the country, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and the trade union sanatorium complex at Zlatni Pyasutsi, and held meetings and conversations with party, trade union, and economic leaders, trade union activists, workers, engineers, and technical personnel. In Plovdiv the delegation participated in a citywide rally of friendship between Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions. During its visit to the Beroe robot building scientific production combine in Stara Zagora the delegation awarded the enterprise's collective a Commemorative Red Banner instituted by the AUCCTU for victors in the socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress.

Everywhere it went the delegation was afforded a warm and cordial reception and sincere hospitality expressive of the two fraternal countries' indissoluble friendship.

Talks were held between the Soviet trade union delegation and a CCBTU delegation headed by its chairman, P. Dyulgerov. During the talks, which proceeded in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship, sincerity, and trust

characteristic of relations between the two countries' trade unions, the sides informed each other about topical questions concerning Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions' activity and exchanged opinions on problems relating to the international trade union movement.

Both delegations stressed the very great significance of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress and their role in asserting and implementing the fraternal countries' strategic line of increasing the rate of development of the world socialist system and the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of cooperation for the sake of peace and social progress.

The AUCCTU delegation spoke about the great labor and political activeness of Soviet people generated by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, ensuring growth in the Soviet people's material well-being, and creating an all-embracing international security system. Special attention was paid here to the involvement of Soviet trade unions in resolving the tasks of all-around intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the structural reorganization of the economy, the introduction of effective forms of management and labor organization and incentives, and also trade unions' assistance in pursuing an active social policy, establishing the principle of social justice, and implementing the programs aimed at more fully satisfying Soviet people's material and spiritual needs and improving working and living conditions. It was pointed out that the constitutional enshrinement of Soviet trade unions' extensive rights and the adoption of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives are helping trade unions to enhance their role in the country's life and successfully perform their functions.

The CCBTU delegation stressed that the 13th BCP Congress had concretized and enriched the party's socioeconomic strategy at the new stage of socialist building in Bulgaria and noted the important role played by Bulgarian trade unions in implementing that strategy. They are giving paramount attention in their activity to questions of intensification, the introduction of the new economic approach and new methods to management, the involvement of working people in management, and the development of collectives' social activity. With the adoption of the new Labor Code in Bulgaria, it was pointed out at the talks, a fundamentally new juridical basis for the work of Bulgarian trade unions under modern conditions is taking shape, and their active assistance in carrying out the scientific and technical revolution and ensuring comprehensive progress in socialist society is objectively increasing trade unions' role within society's political system.

The delegation noted with great pleasure the steady development of all-around fruitful cooperation between the two countries' working peoples and trade unions on the basis of time-tested Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the profound unity of the fundamental interests and aims of the CPSU and the BCP, and their membership of the socialist community. It was stressed that the fraternal relations among the two countries' working people and

trade unions is entirely in keeping with both the spirit and the letter of the 12 May 1967 USSR-Bulgarian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the CPSU and BCP course of further developing and deepening cooperation, and the rapprochement of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The sides stressed that the AUCCTU and the CCBTU are steadfastly guided by Lenin's teaching on trade unions, whose vitality has been confirmed by trade unions' activity in conditions of developed socialism and their increasing role in the economic and social development of their countries.

The results of the AUCCTU and CCBTU agreements on the further development of cooperation and rapprochement between Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions were summed up and given a high rating at the talks. Satisfaction was expressed in this regard at the stable nature of Soviet-Bulgarian trade union ties, the diversity of their forms, and the mutual benefit derived from the exchange of experience of trade union and production work, in which broad sections of the trade union aktiv and working people of both countries play a vital and direct part.

During the talks both delegations expressed themselves in favor of further improving and enhancing the effectiveness of ties between Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions in all spheres of trade union activity and of increasing their joint contribution to the resolution of the two countries' socioeconomic development plans as determined by the party congresses. Special note was taken of the need for active trade union assistance in carrying out the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 and the Long-term Program for Developing Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the Period Through the Year 2000, particularly in machine building, electronics, computers, and robot building and in establishing close, businesslike cooperation among the labor collectives of joint Soviet-Bulgarian enterprises. The participants in the talks unanimously agreed that a good example of this was provided in this regard by the Ten Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Trade Union Collaboration must held in Bulgaria, which was devoted to collaboration between the two countries' trade unions in the sphere of scientific and technical progress.

The talks noted that improving international socialist competition and direct contacts between Soviet and Bulgarian labor collectives will help deepen production and economic cooperation and carry out the long-term supply of coproduced goods based on intergovernmental agreements.

The talks noted the mutual benefit of the coordination on a multilateral basis of cooperation among the trade unions of fraternal socialist countries in all the main areas of their work and of their activity in the international arena.

The talks gave considerable space to topical international problems and questions concerning the international trade union movement. Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions reaffirmed their complete identity of standpoints on all these issues. Both delegations expressed the deep concern felt by their countries' working people and trade unions concerning the grave threat of war looming over the world caused by the increasing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism, the nuclear missile race undertaken by the U.S. Administration, and its desire to militarize outer space and implement a program to prepare for "star wars."

Deeply concerned for the fate of peace, Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions fervently support and fully approve the large-scale program to prevent an arms race in outer space and rid the planet of all nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000 propounded in M.S. Gorbachev's statement, the principled bases for an all-embracing international security system formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress, subsequent Soviet peace initiatives on reducing conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe, and the recently adopted Soviet decision to prolong its moratorium on nuclear tests through 6 August 1986. Soviet and Bulgarian working people, the talks stressed, fully support the detailed program for reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe proposed by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest this June. They advocate the urgent convening of a Soviet-American summit meeting on the question of banning nuclear tests.

Both delegations stated their full support for the initiative of T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and mutual understanding among the working people and the peoples of the Balkan peninsula countries and highly rated Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening peace and security in that region, to transforming it into a nuclear-free zone, and to the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race for the sake of a happy future for mankind.

The sides were deeply convinced that the fate of peace and social progress are more closely bound up than ever before with the dynamics of the economic and political development of the world socialist system and the world revolutionary process and with the upsurge of mass democratic and antiwar movements.

True to their internationalist duty, the two countries' trade unions will continue to vigorously support the efforts of the working people and trade unions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to turn Southeast Asia into a peace zone and establish a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN countries and the desire of the Korean people for a peaceful and democratic reunification of their homeland without external interference.

The participants in the talks voiced their support for the Afghan people's struggle to defend the April Revolution gains, further their country's independence, and oppose the aggression of the forces of imperialism and reaction and advocated a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

The talks reaffirmed the complete solidarity of Soviet and Bulgarian working people and trade unions for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against the constant attempts made by the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid to prevent the peoples of those countries from freely choosing their own ways of development and with the struggle for a just solution of the developing countries' debt problem.

The U.S. hegemonist policy of aggression toward the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, the acts of provocation and threats directed at socialist Cuba, and the criminal, undeclared war against Nicaragua were roundly condemned.

Confirming the deep indignation felt by Soviet and Bulgarian people at America's aggressive armed banditry against Libya, which is leading to escalating tension in the Mediterranean region and throughout the world--an indignation expressed in AUCCTU and CCBTU statements--the participants in the talks reasserted their complete solidarity with the working people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They supported the struggle of the Arab states' peoples for their sovereign rights and defended the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

The talks noted the need for further efforts to comprehensively develop contacts and cooperation with organizations of the working class and working people in capitalist countries and expressed solidarity with their struggle for their social rights and interests and against the attempts of monopoly capital to shift the burden of the economic crisis and the arms race onto working people.

As active members of the WFTU, the Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions reaffirmed their readiness to continue to help in every way to improve its activity and enhance its authority and influence within the international trade union movement.

The participants in the talks exchanged information about the progress made by their countries' trade unions in preparing for the 11th World Trade Union Congress and expressed their confidence that the congress will provide an answer to problems concerning the vital interests of the world's working people and will draft an effective program of concerted action to ensure that they are able to successfully counter the challenge issued to the international trade union movement and the trade unions of individual countries by imperialism and reaction.

During the Soviet trade unionists' official visit to Bulgaria a new AUCCTU-CCBTU Agreement on the Further Development of Cooperation and Rapprochement between the Trade Unions of the USSR and Bulgaria was signed.

The sides are deeply convinced that the USSR trade union visit to Bulgaria, which took place in the context of historic events in the lives of both

countries--the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress--and the talks and exchanges of opinion held will serve to further deepen Soviet-Bulgarian trade union ties and cooperation and will make a joint new contribution to consolidating fraternal friendship between Soviet and Bulgarian working people.

On the AUCCTU's behalf S.A. Shalayev invited a CCBTU delegation headed by P. Dyulgerov to pay an official visit to the USSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

/9604

CSO: 1825/95

U.S. SALE OF ARMS TO TAIWAN ASSAILED

Advanced Equipment Supplied

OW141138 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 Aug 86

/Text/ Last week the Pentagon notified the U.S. Congress that it intends to provide Taiwan with a new batch of military equipment. The following is a commentary by station observer Panov:

The new batch of military equipment refers to a contract for providing Taiwan with equipment to modernize its antisubmarine aircraft. The transaction is worth \$260 million. A Pentagon spokesman said last Friday that if the transaction is approved by Congress, the Taiwan authorities will be able to modernize their 32 antisubmarine aircraft. In view of the protest expressed by China, the spokesman said that the sale of the equipment will not affect the basic military balance in the region.

Experienced military observers, however, will certainly question the argument. But, what is more important is another issue: the United States continues to supply arms to Taiwan in disregard of China's stand on this question.

The report on the arms sales to Taiwan is not surprising at all because it was expected. At the beginning of this year, Senator Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, paid a visit to Taiwan during which he said that, according to the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act," the United States will not stand idly by if Taiwan is militarily threatened. Goldwater proposed that sophisticated weapons be sold to Taiwan. He proposed this in a report to President Reagan.

There are many people like Goldwater, who represents the ultrarightists in the United States. Recently, these people have stepped up activities to urge the sale of most sophisticated weapons to Taiwan in order to counter, in their own words, the threat of an invasion from the mainland. The Reagan Administration went along with them.

SANKEI SHIMBUN of Japan, in a report in April this year, said that the United States has begun plans to modernize and upgrade Taiwan's Armed Forces. According to the paper, Washington has decided to supply Taiwan with radars, electronic equipment, laser sighting devices for tanks, computer-controlled systems, warship generators, artillery, and navigational equipment.

As is known, 4 years ago, that is, in August 1982, the United States promised China that it would not increase arms sales to Taiwan, either qualitatively or quantitatively, and that it intended finally to half all arms sales to Taiwan. But facts show that the United States has never kept its promise. Washington still wants to make Taiwan serve as an unsinkable aircraft-carrier militarily, and to keep it separate from China politically.

Sino-U.S. Agreement 'Violated'

OW180412 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 16 Aug 86

/Text/ A Sino-U.S. communique was signed on 17 August 1982, in which the United States committed itself to gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan. Did the United States carry out its commitments? Our station observer Vasilyev has the following comments:

As the facts in the 4 years since the signing of the communique have shown, the United States has frequently violated its commitments as stipulated in the Sino-U.S. joint communique signed on 17 August 1982. The United States has continued to supply weapons to Taiwan in great quantities despite protests from China. The average annual amount of arms sales in the past few years has been approximately U.S. \$700-800 million, about the same level as in the 1970's. It should be pointed out that the quality of weapons supplied to Taiwan has increased. For example, the United States supplied the latest C-130 military transport planes to Taiwan in the second half of 1984. The U.S. State Department approved the sale of 262 latest surface-to-air guided missiles in mid-1985. In the same year, they sold 200 F-5E fighter planes to Taiwan. The other day the U.S. Secretary of Defense again notified the U.S. Congress on the matter of supplying special avionics equipment to Taiwan to upgrade 30 antisubmarine planes. The transaction is worth U.S.\$260 million.

Some persons of influence in the United States justified the increased arms sales on the grounds of U.S. concern over the military balance in that area. All these facts show that U.S. imperialism will violate its commitments to China at any time for its strategic interests. Facts have shown that neither the 1972 Shanghai Communique nor the 1982 Sino-U.S. Joint Communique is considered as important as the Taipei regime's demands for U.S. military assistance and its desire to possess the latest weapons.

In providing military assistance to Taiwan, the United States regards the island as its most important military, political, and strategic stronghold in East Asia. As a matter of fact, Taiwan is one of the links for Washington to establish a NATO-style bloc in the Far East. The spearhead of this imperialist group would be directed against all socialist countries and the national liberation movements in Asia. The long-term goal of the United States in that area is to hold Taiwan firmly by constantly stressing its obligations to this old friend. The U.S. Congress even adopted the notorious resolution on Taiwan's future, which was justly regarded by China as a gross violation of its internal affairs.

However, the U.S. ruling clique has stubbornly pursued its policy on the basis of the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act. As in the past, the United States will continue to establish Taiwan's official or semiofficial status in the international community and pursue its policy of "two Chinas" in its own interest. All this explains why the Taiwan regime, propped up by the U.S. military and political support, has stubbornly rejected China's proposal for peacefully solving the Taiwan question.

/12228

CSO: 4005/940

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

SOVIET PROPOSALS ON ASIAN, PACIFIC SECURITY PRAISED

IZVESTIYA Comment

PM081035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

/Editorial: "The Vladivostok Appeal"

/Text/ The main problem now facing mankind with full force is the problem of survival. It is equally acute and agent for Europe, Africa, America, and Asia--in short, for every part of the world and every corner of our planet. The times urgently demand a new understanding of the present level of development of civilization, international relations, and peace.

Life dictates the need for a radical change in many habitual approaches to foreign policy, and first and foremost in views on the problems of war and peace and the security of individual states and international security. This is the innovative path followed by the Soviet Union. Our radical proposals, which are global in the full sense of the word--on the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction this century and a whole series of other proposals--are eloquent evidence of this.

Our country approaches the problems of the Asian-Pacific region from these same standpoints.

The Soviet Union is an Asian and Pacific state. The complex problems of this extensive region concern it closely. Our approach to this part of the globe is based on recognition and awareness of the realities which exist there. However, this by no means amounts to a claim to some kind of privileges or special position. We are in favor of building new, just relations together in Asia and the Pacific.

Time will not wait. Of course, the Pacific region as a whole is not yet as militarized as Europe. But the potential for its militarization is truly vast, and the consequences extremely dangerous.

A militarized "triangle" linking Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul is now being formed in the region under U.S. pressure. Yes, militarization and the growth of the military threat in that part of the world are beginning to gather dangerous speed. The Pacific Ocean is becoming an arena of military-political

confrontation. This is of most concern to the peoples who live there. It also concerns us, from every point of view--including considerations of the security of the Asian part of our country.

Speaking in Vladivostok, M.S. Gorbachev stressed that the Asian-Pacific avenue in the USSR's foreign policy is an integral part of the common platform of the CPSU's activity elaborated by the April plenum and the 27th Party Congress. Putting into practice the congress' principled line, the Soviet Union will seek above all to give dynamic force to its bilateral relations with all the countries in the region without exception. We will do everything to strengthen friendship and activate multifaceted ties with the socialist countries.

With one of those countries, the PRC, we have the world's longest land border. And for that reason we and our children and grandchildren are fated to live together "from now till the end of time." In recent years Soviet-Chinese relations have improved markedly. The Soviet Union is ready at any time and at any level to discuss with China in the most serious way questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness.

In the Pacific region, the Soviet Union also has a border with the United States. There is no doubt that the problem of security and cooperation in the Pacific zone cannot be resolved without the United States. However, unfortunately, Washington has yet to display willingness to do this. It is not even thinking about a serious discussion of Pacific topics.

The Soviet Union calls persistently for the incorporation of the Asian-Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. What are its concrete parameters? First and foremost, questions of a regional settlement arise. An end should be put to the interference in Cambodia's affairs by the United States and certain other states. The improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia would be promoted by a normalization of relations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN. The possibility exists not only to remove the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula, but also to begin to make progress toward resolving the national problem of the entire Korean people. A barrier must be placed in the path of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet Union proposes the commencement of talks on reducing activeness in the Pacific Ocean by navies, first and foremost ships equipped with nuclear weapons. Talks on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone must be resumed. Armed forces and conventional arms in Asia must be radically reduced to within the limits of reasonable sufficiency.

The Soviet Union proposes the goal, albeit not in the immediate future, of a Helsinki-type Pacific conference with the participation of all countries oriented toward the ocean, and proposes Hiroshima as a possible place to hold it. How splendid it would be if that city--the first victim of the atomic evil--were to become a kind of "Helsinki" for Asia and the Pacific!

The Soviet Communists' party adheres firmly to the principle that words must be followed by deeds. This principle applies to Afghanistan too. Having comprehensively evaluated the prevailing situation there and held consultations

with the DRA Government, the Soviet leadership adopted the decision: six regiments will be brought back home from Afghanistan by the end of 1986. In taking this major step the Soviet Union seeks to accelerate a political settlement and give it further impetus. We will hope that this will be properly valued by those who organize and carry out armed intervention against the DRA. They must know: If the intervention against friendly Afghanistan continues, the USSR will not abandon a neighbor in trouble. The Vladivostok appeal--the Soviet state's to all Asian and Pacific countries to cooperate for the sake of peace and security--rings out loudly over the planet. People of good will find inspiration and confidence in it. This appeal combines realism and hope--the hope that mankind will learn not simply to survive, but to live in a new, civilized world, that is, to live in ignorance of war, having subdued the enemy common to us all--the threat of universal annihilation.

Japanese Reaction

OWO10845 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 Jul 86

/Report by Tokyo correspondent Potapov/

/Text/ CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok continues to be a main international affairs topic on Tokyo's television and radio. In addition, all major dailies have been editorializing on the speech in the past few days.

In Japan, particular attention is being paid to the proposed measures seeking to strengthen peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. General Secretary Gorbachev emphasized that the USSR is also a major power in the region, ASAHI SHIMBUN writes, adding that at the same time he signaled his intention to launch a broad-range diplomatic offensive in Asia.

Commentators unanimously point out that the USSR has boldly acted on the situation surrounding Afghanistan, the situation on the Korean peninsula and other complex issues, and that this fact proves that it is earnestly seeking solutions to these problems. Mass media note the sincerity of the USSR in seeking further development of its relations with Japan under the principle of good neighborliness and broad reciprocal cooperation. They view as an expression of such sincerity the Gorbachev proposal for holding a Pacific nations conference in Hiroshima, to be participated in by all the Pacific rim nations, a conference similar to the Helsinki all-Europe conference.

Yasushi Tamura, a journalist, said in a Radio Moscow interview: General Secretary Gorbachev, referring to relations with Japan, noted the importance of mutual summit-level visits and expanded trade and economic relations, including the setting up of joint ventures. This is a point that should be highly appreciated. The establishment of a collective security system for Asia, as proposed by the Soviet Union, is the very thing that contributes to peace and the easing of tension.

Meanwhile, Sadao Wakabayashi, honorary president of the Association of Consumer Cooperative Unions, said: The Gorbachev speech indicates that the USSR seeks

to promote good neighborliness and reciprocal cooperation in every area of its relations with Japan. The two nations should deepen exchanges between them and add new substance to them. To that end, Japan should modify its attitude. General Secretary Gorbachev expressed his concern over the military buildup in the Far East for which the West is responsible, proposing a variety of measures to ensure peace and security in the Asian and Pacific Region. The Soviet proposals are in the interest of the Asian nations, and ultimately in the interest of the Japanese people. Gorbachev's speech clearly shows that the USSR is consistently pursuing a policy of peaceful coexistence, and that it is prepared to consider constructive solutions to pending issues at any time.

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CSO: 1807/375

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

CHINA, USSR ECONOMIC, S&T RELATIONS REPORTED

China, USSR Rail Link

LD022222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2155 GMT 2 Aug 86

/Excerpt/ Moscow, 3 Aug (TASS)--The Soviet Government is preparing a positive answer on the question of assistance in constructing a railroad to link the Chinese autonomous region of Xinjiang-Uygur with Soviet Kazakhstan. This was noted in PRAVDA comment in its international review on the perceptible improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations that has taken place over the past few years. The USSR has offered the PRC cooperation in space, which could include the training of Chinese cosmonauts. There are great opportunities for reciprocal exchanges between the USSR and China in the sphere of culture and education.

The Soviet Union is ready for and desires an all-round development of relations with the PRC.

S&T Cooperation Foreseen

LD141315 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 14 Aug 86

/Text/ Beijing 14 Aug TASS--The Beijing-published CHINA DAILY carries today an interview with a spokesman of the State Committee of the People's Republic of China for Science and Technology, devoted to the development of scientific and technological cooperation between China and the Soviet Union.

The spokesman noted the progress made in that field in the recent period and said that between 1982 and 1985 China and the Soviet Union had exchanged almost 30 groups of specialists, who had reviewed possibilities for organizing cooperation in such economic sectors as agriculture, fishing, coal-mining, railway transport, hydropower engineering, geology and metallurgy. Such exchanges proved constructive and mutually beneficial, the spokesman said.

The interview also notes the successful development of China's scientific and technological cooperation with Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and other socialist countries, including exchanges of scientific delegations and joint symposia and the further broadening of other forms of such contacts.

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CSO: 1807/374

SOVIET REVIEW OF PRC TRADE FAIR IN MOSCOW

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 3

/Article by A. Zaitsev and A. Polekhin: "A Review of Broad Possibilities: PRC Trade Fair Opened Yesterday in Moscow's Sokolniki Park"/

/Text/ While still far away, one can guess correctly what country it is which has become the manager-tenant of the extensive pavilion--this can be done by means of the Chinese national melodies which reach one from there. And in the pavilion itself the PRC presents its own diverse, sometimes unique products in all their abundant richness.

On an area covering 2500 square meters there are more than 4,000 exhibits. They have been very carefully selected by the 27 ministries and trading companies of China which are taking part in this review. During the last few years the trade and economic ties between the USSR and the PRC have developed significantly. Over the last five years the annual volume of Soviet-Chinese trade has grown more than nine-fold, having reached an amount worth 1.6 billion rubles. And by 1990 it is scheduled to almost double.

The exhibition which has opened here--the first such since the PRC's fair in Moscow during 1953--presents practically all the sectors of China's national economy. It reflects the achievements of the PRC's industry, which has mastered the production of many types of contemporary products, as well as the traditionally high quality of indigenously Chinese goods.

Machinery and equipment for the mining, petrochemical, and light industries occupy an extensive part of this exhibition. Demonstrated here are machine tools with NC as well as machining centers. The fair likewise presents personal computers and laser technologies.

Specialists in medicine will most likely be attracted by the microwave device for contactless acupuncture. Housewives will not fail to pay attention to the small-size microwave ovens. And, of course, hardly anyone will remain indifferent to the renowned Chinese porcelain, silks, carpets, furs, feather and printed items.

And one can become acquainted with the garment items not only on the stands but also in a special hall for displaying fashions; the latter are demonstrated by a group of mannequins sent to Moscow by the All-Chinese Silk Company. And the

first few visitors have already awarded high marks to the uniqueness and elegance of the works executed by the Chinese model-makers and garment-makers.

The fair constitutes an important milestone in Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations and should become an incentive to further development.

"We would like," noted Jia Shi, the chairman of the Chinese Committee for Aiding the Development of International Trade, "our exhibition to familiarize Soviet people with China's successes over the past 30 years, to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples, to facilitate the development of economic and trade ties between the two countries. In particular, the Chinese delegation will discuss with the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry plans for the exchange of fairs. The first of these--a trade and industry fair of the USSR--is scheduled to be conducted in Beijing already at the end of this year."

2384

CSO: 1825/92

CROWDING, OTHER 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA' IN SHANGHAI DESCRIBED

PMO41013 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jul 86 pp 14-15

[Vladimir Kulikov reportage under the rubric "China Today": "Shanghai"]

[Excerpt] Shanghai, Moscow--The word "most" can often be used in relation to Shanghai. It is the most overpopulated city in the country. Some 12 million people live in Greater Shanghai. There is less than five square meters of housing for each inhabitant of Shanghai, and less than two square meters in the most densely populated districts. It will take long years to resolve the housing problem in Shanghai. So, in addition to state housing construction in the city itself, which will total 24 million square meters in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the Chinese press writes, it is also planned to create two satellite cities--Jiading and Songjiang, and to introduce a system of private home ownership. A two-room apartment in Shanghai costs around 18,000 yuan--a worker's wage for 25 years. But here the state grants various concessions.

This is how it looks. At branches of the Shanghai bank every inhabitant of the city can open a "housing" account with a monthly payment of at least 30 yuan. After a few years the bank offers the investor a loan equal to twice his savings. "Housing lotteries" are also organized. Special bank accounts are opened for this purpose, and people can put money in, in the hope of winning an apartment. There are also other forms of cooperative housing construction. In 1986 the Shanghai authorities plan to build 4.6 million square meters of housing in this way, which will certainly reduce the burden on the state in resolving the housing problem.

Shanghai has the most overloaded motor transport in the country. Try putting 22 shoes in a space of one square meter. Not easy! But specialists at Shanghai's transport institutions have calculated that in the rush hour there are 11 people for every square meter in urban transport! True, the people of Shanghai pin their hopes on the subway, whose construction has already begun. The first phase of the Shanghai subway will be 13.5 km long.

Shanghai must also be the noisiest city in the world. Because of the cacophony of bicycle and car hooters and the sirens let off by launches and barges in the fog, on the quayside you have to shout to make yourself heard. I found that out more than once.

But above all, Shanghai is China's biggest industrial and trade center, one of the [country's] three largest cities. It accounts for one-sixth of the country's national income, one-fourth of all foreign trade, and one-third of port freight handled in China. In Shanghai today there are 3 million skilled workers, 100,000 engineers and technicians, and 200,000 office workers, working at more than 8,000 industrial enterprises. Some 90,000 students study at 43 higher educational establishments.

This is a vast potential, on which the entire country pins great hopes. And the people of Shanghai are striving to justify these hopes. So it was during the years of the first Chinese 5-Year Plans, and so it is today, now that the Seventh Chinese 5-Year Plan has begun. Speaking at the fourth session of the Sixth National People's Congress, held in April 1986, Jiang Zemin, mayor of Shanghai, put forward a program for Shanghai's economic development for the next five years.

In general terms, this program, as set forth by XINHUA, looks like this:

"In the consumer goods industry, there is to be all-around development of the production of food products, beverages and dietetic food and of the top brands of finished clothing intended for the world market, and an increase in the output of color televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, and other household electrical appliances." It may be noted that in these types of goods Shanghai is traditionally the "Arbiter of Fashion" for the whole of China.

In the machine building sphere it is planned to increase the production of cars and heavy trucks, improve machine tool production, and develop the shipbuilding and instrument making sectors.

Shanghai will also actively develop new sectors of industry, such as microelectronics, fiber-optic communications, laser technology, bioengineering, marine engineering, robot building, and so forth.

The necessary conditions for the implementation of this program exist in Shanghai. As a result of reforms carried out in the city, the people of Shanghai fulfilled the Sixth 5-Year Plan targets; gross output from industry and agriculture last year was 7.2 percent up on 1984, trade livened up, and the well-being of certain categories of working people improved. This was promoted to a great extent by the implementation of reforms in the system of management of industrial enterprises, which increased the workers' interest in the results of labor, and the introduction of personal responsibility for enterprise leaders.

The results of the policy of expanding relations with the outside world, which is an integral part of the reforms taking place in China, are clearly visible in this huge city. The English language is heard more and more frequently in the crowded streets, to the accompaniment of popular songs emanating from the store doorways; numerous advertising posters for foreign firms have sprung up on the streets of Shanghai. Incidentally, advertisements for Japanese goods, which at one time aroused protests from the public, are now being removed from the city center.

But these purely external signs are not what matters. Foreign capital is being introduced increasingly actively into the city's economic life. In the last few years 80 joint Chinese and foreign enterprises, using foreign technology and capital, have been set up here. And this is not confined solely to the light, textile, and pharmaceutical industries. Early this year, for instance, a group of American businessmen signed a contract with the Chinese side worth \$170 million. A modern residential district will spring up in the very center of Shanghai, on Nanjinglu Street. A deal worth many millions has been concluded with the Americans in the sphere of the aircraft industry; the American concern General Electric will deliver gas turbine motors for Chinese destroyers which are being built here at Shanghai's shipyards. By 1990 Shanghai will produce 100,000 cars a year--provision is made for this in an agreement between the West German firm Volkswagen and the Chinese car firm "Shanghai."

A number of new enterprises are already in operation. First and foremost there is the Baoshan metallurgical combine near Shanghai, erected with the help of Japanese and West German firms, the first phase of which was commissioned in September 1985. But in accordance with the Japanese design, the combine can work only on imported ore--Australian or Brazilian. What is this? A miscalculation by the designers, or are there other, more complex reasons? The impression is created that some people very much want to tie the Chinese economy to the capitalist market. In any event, there were many arguments in China about the building of the Baoshan combine.

Back in 1980 deputies at a National People's Congress session sharply criticized Tang Ke, then China's metallurgical industry minister, who was responsible for the building of the Baoshan combine. The deputies spoke of the excessive cost of the Japanese design, and also of the fact that Shanghai lacks the "four foundations" for its construction: an iron ore deposit, a deep-water harbor, a coal deposit, and an industrial source of water.

The reforms being carried out in the country, while resolving some problems, create new ones which, in turn, require new approaches. Baoshan, born in the throes of the reforms, is no exception. And who knows, if the question of a "steel city" near Shanghai had arisen today, it might have been tackled differently...

Much is changing in the life and views of the people of Shanghai. Fewer people are slaves to the old leftist ideas. "People no longer believe that 'poverty is socialism,' that 'the shared pot is the greatest good,'" the Shanghai newspapers write. But at the same time other tendencies are increasing, and the newspapers write about this too. Thus Shanghai's WENHUIBAO stresses: "The penetration of the degenerate influence of capitalism and the bourgeois way of life into people's consciousness, disregard for the interests of the state and the collective, and the contamination of harmful infections and all kinds of distortions create a threat to the further development of the socialist spiritual civilization." "In opening the doors to the outside world, it is hard to avoid letting flies and mosquitoes fly in at the window," the newspaper notes.

However, judging from the scale of some of the "negative phenomena," these capitalist "flies" are beginning to seriously annoy society. Especially since at times these "flies" find a very convenient environment in which to survive. There are economic problems which cannot be resolved at a stroke, the burden of equally tangled feudal survivals, mistakes in political education, especially as regards young people, and the leftist ways from the times of the "cultural revolution," which still have their effect.

At Shanghai's Yangzi People's Drama Theater on Huanghe Street, not long ago I saw the play "Who Is Stronger?" by the contemporary Chinese playwright Liang Bingkong. It clearly reflects the diversity of problems of concern to society.

In the theater foyer a spry young man dressed in the latest Shanghai fashion--a synthetic leather jacket, narrow pants, and dark glasses with a Hong Kong label--knowledgeably explained to me the meaning of the specific terms which the program was full of. In particular, the "back door" means illegally obtaining goods and services which are in short supply; "to study the matter" means to take a bribe in the form of cigarettes and wine [the word "study," "yanjiu" in Chinese, is made up of two ideograms which, by their sound, could be understood as "cigarettes"--"yan"--and "wine"--"jiu"), and so forth.

Liang Bingkong's play conveyed accurately and truthfully the atmosphere of corruption, and spoke honestly about nepotism, bribe-taking, and embezzlement, which, alas, have become the norm of life for some people. Yuan Zhicheng, the play's hero, director of a cotton spinning factory, tries to wage a struggle against the bribe-takers and embezzlers who besiege him on all sides. The criminals have influential friends in the highest spheres. The main reason for the play's success (it came first in a nationwide competition) is its truthfulness and topicality.

One of the dangers which lie in wait for the party along its difficult path in the struggle for the country's socialist future is the growth of negative phenomena--corruption, economic crimes, and criminality.

The Shanghai press notes with alarm that crime has become a very serious problem in the city. Shanghai is seeking different, experimental ways, so to speak, of combating crime.

On one spring day this year the city was decked with red flags, there were placards and slogans on the walls, music rang out..."no, it is not another political campaign," the authorities warned. It was the start of an operation to ensure public safety in the city. The purpose of the operation was to make thieves, robbers, and the petty criminal element give themselves up and return stolen goods to their rightful owners.

The large ideograms of the prominently displayed police bulletin explained the nature of the operation: "If, within a month, a criminal repents and returns what he stole, criminal proceedings will not be taken against him." The old inhabitants of Shanghai say that this is the first time such action has been taken in the entire 37 years of the PRC's existence.

The result of the operation--more than 7,000 robbers and pickpockets gave themselves up...

Shanghai's children are keeping pace with the times and with the adults. Rosy-cheeked kindergarten children diligently, in sing-song tones, expose some offending party committee member:

Ya Jialong, the party man
Is a liar, thief and rogue.
He is scornful of the people
And he worships the "back door,"
With no money, just like that,
He has built himself a house...

The problem of combating unhealthy phenomena receives special attention from the CPC. A whole series of resolutions have been adopted recently by the CPC Central Committee and the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission. They include notifications published in early 1986 concerning the rectification of the style of leading cadre workers. They are banned from engaging in commercial activity, and questions of the selection and appointment of cadre workers, the sending of delegations and individuals abroad, and tours of the country by leaders at all levels are regulated. The latest resolution, in particular, bans leaders from accepting gifts, holding banquets or lavish receptions and sendoffs, using alcohol, and so forth.

One would like to think that the emergency measures being taken in the country to impose order on these matters will bear fruit. As the Chinese press notes, the state's further development and the fate of millions of people depend on this.

And so does the future of Shanghai, a city which bore the brunt of the imperialist aggression and the troubles of the "cultural revolution" and is now oriented hopefully toward the future.

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CSO: 1807/372

BRIEFS

CHINESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation from the All-Chinese Federation of Women is now in Riga, headed by a member of the standing committee and the secretariat of this organization Wan Shuxiang. The delegation arrived in our country at the invitation of the Committee of Soviet Women. The members of the delegation had discussions with the deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers N.V. Denisenko. Meetings also took place in the Oktyabrskiy rayispolkom of Riga city and in the Yurmalskiy gorispolkom, during which the guests learned about the many-sided activity of the republic's government, local soviet organs and their standing deputy commissions on improving the labor and life of working women, safeguarding motherhood and children. "The All-Chinese Federation of Women supports close business-like ties with many international and national women's organizations," said Wan Shuxiang. "For us, mothers, in whatever country we live and whatever we do, there is nothing more important than peace in the family and peace on earth. In any war we are the first to suffer, and even more our future--the children. Strengthening friendly contacts will help broaden cooperation and a constant exchange of experience in resolving such important social problems for any state, such as the upbringing of the next generation, strengthening marriage and the family and increasing the prestige of motherhood and fatherhood". [Excerpts] [Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Jun 86 p 4]

CHINESE TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT--A delegation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions is visiting Uzbekistan at the invitation of the AUCTU. The delegation is headed by chairman of the All-Chinese committee of the trade union of machine builders and metallurgists (Chzhan Tsunen). The delegation was received in the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. On 25 July the Chinese delegation visited the Republic Council of Trade Unions and met with the chairman of the Uzbek Trade Union Council Kh. A. Alimova. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 1]

CSO: 1807/368

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 May 1986 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Nikolay Obotov, an APN correspondent stationed in Kabul, discussing hostile foreign radio propaganda directed at Afghanistan. Noting that foreign radios are sending 110 hours of programming per day into the country (he includes among these radios which "operate according to reactionary Muslim rules"), he points out that "recently, another radio station was established. It is engaged especially with anti-Soviet propaganda. This radio station, which is headquartered in Munich, is called 'Free Afghanistan'. Seven hundred dollars [sic!] have been allocated for it from the budgets of the radio stations 'Liberty' and 'Free Europe' for 1986-1987".

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CSO: 1835/405

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

U.S.-ISRAEL RADIO AGREEMENT--With Israeli cooperation the United States has taken a new step toward expanding ideological sabotage against the socialist countries and the Arab peoples. Thus, in particular, a U.S.-Israeli agreement has been initialed in Jerusalem, providing for the opening of 16 relay stations on the territory of the Zionist state in the very near future. They will serve the subversive VOA, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe radio centers, for which a significant role has been set aside in intensifying the psychological war against the socialist countries. Incidentally, they are also mouthpieces for Zionist forces which make use of the stations for hostile activity against Arab states. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 2 Aug 86] /12913

CENSUS IN KABUL--A population census is to begin on 6 August in the capital of the DRA. In the course of the preparatory period, which lasted four months, work was done on numbering the houses and compiling lists of the families living in them and the boundaries of the city and its regions were specified. During the census (the first one was carried out in 1979) it is foreseen to determine not only the number of the population of Kabul, but to differentiate it according to age and sex and to derive information on demographic and social features, on mortality rate and natural growth and on the character of migrations during the summer-winter periods. The results of the census, which will be carried out in four stages, will allow a more precise calculation of the population's requirements of the construction of social-domestic facilities and various regions of the Afghan capital. [Text] [by D. Meshchaninov] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 86 p 1]

CSO: 1807/373

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH AFRICAN PELINDABA NUCLEAR PLANT REPORTED

MB081904 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Eugene Stebanov commentary]

[Text] Reports from South Africa say an awesome accident occurred at the Pelindaba nuclear plant. Two persons died and two others were seriously injured as a result of the inferno that broke out inside the plant's premises. Please listen to Eugene Stebanov's comment on this matter:

The accident at Pelindaba clearly demonstrated the need to apply stringent measures whenever nuclear research is conducted. This incident should remind us that the South African government is using all possible means to achieve independent nuclear capability and also that South Africa intends to make use of nuclear power to manufacture weapons of war.

On 22 September 1979 the U.S. satellite (?Beria) showed that atomic weapons had been tested in the south Atlantic Ocean. Since that time, the international community of nations, including African nations, have been watching Pretoria's nuclear development program with disapproval. The countries that have helped Pretoria with expertise to achieve nuclear capability are the United States, France, West Germany, and Israel. These countries are accomplices to the crime of the presence of nuclear weapons in Africa. African countries have protested vehemently at this development.

The Boers' access to atomic weapons poses a great danger to the world, especially to countries in the southern African subcontinent. There is a great danger that the South African apartheid regime will soon use these weapons against Southern African states. WEST AFRICA, a pamphlet published in London, says: The ongoing struggle for liberation in Southern Africa might spark an atomic attack on a neighboring country by South Africa. This would be in keeping with the often repeated South African military forays into these countries. The accident at Pelindaba killed two persons, but the accident that will result from South Africa using nuclear weapons against some country in the region will kill hundreds of thousands of people. Therefore, it is imperative that all those countries that strive for international peace join forces to eradicate nuclear weapons worldwide, including in South Africa.

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CS0: 1812/159

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SOVIET AID TO ANGOLAN POWER INDUSTRY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by M. Zenovich, PRAVDA staff correspondent, Lubango-Namib, July:
"The Givers of Light: Facets of Soviet-Angolan Cooperation"]

[Text] Having drawn themselves up into ranks in the rear-line areas, the electric-power transmission poles penetrate through the forest depths, stride across dozens of rivers and streams, mount high into the hills, march across the rocky plain, wander through the desert, and come to a halt at the Atlantic coast. This is Power System South, which constitutes one of Angola's three nodal, autonomous, power-supply systems. This line was built with only one string of wire. If an accident occurred, an enormous region would be left without light. And an accident did occur....

...At 2:30 a.m. on the night of 7 November last year this line was suddenly disconnected. "I ran out onto the street and was horrified: the entire valley had been plunged into darkness," I was told by Soltan Kokorievich Khugayev, the chief engineer of the sub-station in Lubango. "I tore around town in my car and thought as follows: where was the breakdown? when will I be able to provide light to these people?" The engineer's alarm was completely explainable: it is precisely through Lubango that electric power is distributed to all the populated points of Wila Province, and from here it is supplied to Namib Province.

At the sub-station Soltan Khugayev was met by distraught workers from the night shift. Together with the engineer specializing in relay protection, the Moldavian Anatoliy Apareche, and the technician specializing in the repair of distribution networks, Viktor Gladkov, they made a quick check-up of all the junction points of the sub-station, but no failures turned up. They did not succeed in establishing contact with the Matala Nuclear-Power Station on the Cunene River. Four Soviet electric-power engineers are working there under extremely difficult conditions; they are doing everything in their power to supply uninterrupted current. But what exactly had happened? During the afternoon the cause of the breakdown was revealed: five poles had been put out of operation as a result of a diversionary action conducted by one of the counter-revolutionary bands of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] faction.

Time and labor were necessary to restore what had been destroyed. But everything was accomplished in record time. And this was done, even though the group

in Lubango consisted merely of the three above-mentioned Soviet specialists and a small group of Angolan technicians.

In accordance with an agreement with the Angolan side, the principal work of our specialists consists of carrying out operational work on existing networks and maintaining a constant electric-power supply to the users. This work is very complex under the difficult conditions of the African climate, particularly during the rainy season, as well as because of the shortage of skilled personnel and the diversity of the types of imported equipment.

In tandem with this, our specialists conduct daily classes for the Angolan technicians, transferring their own skills into practice with a good deal of patience. Despite Khugayev's heavy load, for example, he has written a course of lectures for technical classes in order to set up courses for all the electric-power workers of the province employed not only at this sub-station but also at more modest-sized enterprises and plants, as well as at the largest hospital in the country, the one named after Agostinho Neto.

Lying on Soltan Kokoriyevich's desk is a tracing paper with a plan of the city, on which he has imposed a draft design for the electric-power supply to a new district (about 300 houses), performing both the jobs of topographer and planner himself. In reply to the question as to why he engages in all this, the strong, bearded Ossetian from the city of Ordzhonikidze answers embarrassedly as follows: "I feel myself to be full of responsibility. I cannot stand to see these people living without light. You know, there are many refugees here from the regions where fighting is going on."

Khugayev himself considers that the work being conducted here is a great school for the group in both an occupational and a moral sense. He tells about how he had to fix a major breakdown which happened as the result of a short circuit in the basement of the Agostinho Neto Hospital. When, after several hours of continuous work, he finally left the distribution panel, he glanced around and saw all his Angolan "apprentices" there together; he became choked with emotion. "In the darkness, lit only by a single light-bulb, we had all worked without sparing our efforts because all around us children were crying, children which the doctors and nurses were bringing to us in the basement, to the only source of light--to give them injections and to bandage them--because we understood that power was needed for the wards and operating-rooms, where helpless and ill persons were lying. And here I saw that it had not been in vain that I had taken so much time and trouble with my assistants in order that they would function precisely, smoothly, confidently, and would be able to work independently!" When the light finally came on in the hospital, everyone was engulfed by joy and exultation. And only then did people begin to feel fatigue.

A great deal is now being done to normalize life in the southern provinces. Thus, in Namib--the center of the province with the same name, in the cities and settlements of Tombua, Bibala, Virey, Karakulo, Saku-Mar, the following facilities are in operation: machine shops, flour-mills, construction enterprises, a yard for manufacturing reinforced-concrete structural components for bridges, plants for working marble and processing olives, refrigerator plants, and fish canneries, a mud-bath treatment facility, and state farms for breeding cattle and sheep, agricultural and fishing cooperatives, a hospital and a

maternity home, an airport and a seaport. The economy is an enormous one, and everybody needs electric power.

The Soviet engineers A. Marchenko and Yu. Murashov are working at the sub-station in Namib. A struggle is being waged there to supply electric power without interruption; they are also teaching personnel, helping out in the installation of navigational equipment at the Yu. Gagarin Airport, establishing radio- and high-frequency connections with other provinces, facilitating the development of electric-power networks for the agricultural zone of the Beru River.

The Soviet-Angolan agreement on economic and technical cooperation has been in effect for 10 years now, in particular, in the field of electric-power engineering. During the first two years after independence was gained, in connection with economic difficulties, there was a sharp decline in the production of electric power. Its gradual increase began in 1977, and already by 1980 the production of electric power in this country had reached the pre-revolutionary level.

A. V. Velichko, the chief of a group of Soviet specialists, states the following in this regard: "Cooperation between the USSR and the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] in the field of electric-power engineering encompasses all aspects of the work by enterprises in this sector. A large group of our specialists is now employed at the Kambamba, Matala, and Mabubas Hydroelectric Power Stations, and at sub-stations in the cities of Lunda, Lobito, Lubango, and Namib." And I heard an evaluation of their work as far back as December of last year at the Second Congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party. In his accountability report to this congress the party chairman and President of the PRA, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, stated the following: "The labor of the electric-power workers serves as an exemplary model of courage and perseverance."

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CSO: 1825/92

END